

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,854

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1979

Established 1887

British Leyland Workers Vote for a National Strike

LONDON, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Unofficially representing 100,000 workers in Britain's huge state-run Leyland automotive company voted overwhelmingly today to strike, meaning a national shutdown for the automaker.

The walkout call followed a company announcement that, because of strikes and other disruptions, it does not have the money to make

special payments worth up to \$20 weekly to most of its manual workers.

The agreement, dating back to August, 1977, called for "pay parity" arrangements designed to iron out pay anomalies among hourly paid workers in Leyland's 36 plants by November of this year.

But this depended on continued production and an end to walkouts

and disruptions. The company said last week that production was disrupted in November and December, so it does not have the money to make the payments for those months.

The company, frequently a target of strikes in the past, is among Britain's biggest exporters.

Meanwhile, Social Services Secretary David Ennals said public service unions called off a walkout planned for this morning by 2,000 porters, cooks and cleaners that would have shut 17 London hospitals indefinitely.

Mr. Ennals said he is ready to meet with all four public service unions to discuss pay demands and alleged breaches of a code of conduct drawn up by the unions to ease the problems of hospitals hit by strikes.

Meanwhile, union leaders seized on a hint from Prime Minister James Callaghan that he is prepared to soften his stand on limiting pay raises to 5 percent. Mr. Callaghan said last weekend in Newcastle that the government "cannot go beyond single figures" in pay settlements with the local government workers.

Union leaders interpreted Mr. Callaghan as meaning that the government was willing to permit raises of up to 10 percent.

Municipal union leader David Bassett said it gave a basis for "meaningful negotiations," and Alan Fisher of the public employees union called it "a way forward."

Mr. Callaghan scheduled urgent talks with Trades Union Congress leaders today, where he was likely to emphasize his desire to reach quick wage agreements.

Gravestones and crematorium workers have agreed to go back to work, but only if the government pays them extra for clearing up the backlog of bodies after their job action left.

The union also set today as the deadline for deciding whether to call a national strike of sewage and water workers later this week.

Mr. Ennals, the key Cabinet minister in dispute, that disrupted service at more than 1,000 state-run hospitals, said yesterday, "There is a bit more room for negotiation than there was before the prime minister's speech."

Since the current round of strikes began more than a month ago with the truckers, the Labor government has tried to its anti-inflation pay raise norm of 5 percent. The unions, whose lowest paid workers earn as little as \$30 a week, have rejected this.



Teng Hsiao-ping and his wife, Cho-lin, give a last farewell to the United States before leaving Seattle for Peking yesterday.

Sees 'Extensive Cooperation'

Teng Ends U.S. Visit, Declares Satisfaction

SEATTLE, Feb. 5 (WP) — Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, tired and ailing at the end of his eight-day U.S. tour, declared himself fully satisfied with his own international cooperation and said normalization of Chinese-U.S. relations opens the prospects for "extensive cooperation."

His Boeing 707 took off today for Tokyo — by way of Anchorage, Alaska — where he will stop briefly for talks with Japanese officials. At an airport ceremony, moved inside because of rain and Mr. Teng's sniffles and fever, the Chinese leader took a parting shot at the Soviet Union.

Noting that the United States and China in several communiques agreed on opposition to "hegemony," China's code word for Soviet domination, Mr. Teng said, "The Chinese people will do their bit toward opposing global and regional hegemonism." No details were given of how they will "do their bit."

The immediate question was action against China's southern neighbor, Vietnam, which it has accused of being a Soviet-led "regional hegemonism." China has recently massed 10 to 12 divisions and more than 150 warplanes near the Chinese-Vietnamese border.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who substituted for the ailing Mr. Teng at a breakfast meeting with editors and reporters, charged Vietnam with aggression in Cambodia and said peace-loving nations should not sit idly by and do nothing about it.

A U.S. official who participated in last week's White House talks said Mr. Teng never said what China plans to do with this extensive troop buildup. Reporting that Mr. Teng said in private that Vietnam must be "taught a lesson," and that "the lesson has to come," the official said he would not be surprised if China takes military action.

A punitive raid with large forces rather than an attempt at conquest

Demands Obedience Khomeini Appoints His 'Premier' of Iran

By William Claiborne

TEHRAN, Feb. 5 (WP) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini tonight attempted to bring his Islamic-inspired revolution to a climax by naming a premier to lead a provisional government.

He warned that anyone who acts against it violates sacred religious law and will be punished harshly.

Ayatollah Khomeini, moving toward a showdown with Iran's army and the shaken government of Premier Shapur Bakhtiar, named as premier of a new Islamic republic Mehdi Bazargan, 70, the senior statesman of Iran's revolutionary politics and once a close opposition ally of Mr. Bakhtiar's.

Just five days after making a triumphal return from 14 years in exile, Ayatollah Khomeini said Mr. Bazargan will name a cabinet "as soon as possible."

The appointment of Mr. Bazargan, a moderate opposition figure and a close friend of Mr. Bakhtiar's, suggested that face-to-face negotiations for a peaceful settlement of Iran's turmoil could be held.

Call for Discipline

The 78-year-old Shiite Muslim leader ordered government employees, members of the armed forces and all citizens to "discipline themselves" and to cooperate with the new government. He also asked Iranians to conduct peaceful marches and demonstrations.

Reacting to the ayatollah's challenge, the army sent troops into the offices of government ministries, apparently to maintain discipline among workers and head off a possible takeover by the rival group, the Associated Press said. For the third day in a row no political violence was reported in Iran.

[Mr. Bakhtiar told Iranian television that as long as the new "government" is "a matter of words," it's possible. But if it comes to action, it's a different thing. I will have no objection to the announcement of a temporary government provided this government plays the role of a shadow government or future government. . . . There is one Iran and one government," he said.] For the moment, Ayatollah Khomeini's announcement leaves Iran, in effect, with two

governments and magnifies the critical question of what the Iranian Army will do when the Moslem leader's call to the streets is heeded.

Ayatollah Khomeini, with some success, has been trying to wean the military away from its long-standing loyalty to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who left the country

on Jan. 16, leaving the government in the care of Mr. Bakhtiar.

Mr. Bakhtiar, after first saying he would arrest members of any provisional government, later modified his stand and said he would simply ignore it. But Mr. Bakhtiar said last night that if Ayatollah Reza Pahlavi, who left the country

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Mehdi Bazargan in Tehran yesterday

'God Is the Lawgiver'

What Islamic Rule May Mean for Iran

By R.W. Apple Jr.

TEHRAN (NYT) — At a recent news conference, Mehdi Bazargan, a close secular ally of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, was asked what he and his mentor had in mind when they spoke about an Islamic republic in Iran. He began

his reply by saying what he did not want.

Neither the militant Islamic revolutionary regime of Col. Moamer Qadhafi in Libya nor the semi-feudal conservative government in Saudi Arabia would do as models, he said. Nor would the Ottoman Empire of the 15th to 20th centuries. Nor would the earlier Onayad and Abbasid Dynasties in Iraq.

What was wanted, said Mr. Bazargan, was a government of the type seen during the 10 years of the rule of the Prophet Mohammed and the five years under his son-in-law, Ali, the first Shiite Imam. But that was 1,300 years ago. How is the example to be applied to a country half-modernized, half-traditional? What happens to the banks, to the army, to women, to foreign policy? Mr. Bazargan begged not to answer. The ayatollah would make everything clear in due season.

It is impossible to know, despite his triumphant return to Tehran last week, whether the 78-year-old Moslem sage will ever come to power. But he is closer to it than ever before, and perhaps the moment has come to try to peer through the smoke screen that he has deliberately deployed to keep intact the disparate elements of the coalition he rallied to fight the monarchy.

The opponents of an Islamic republic, led by Premier Shapur Bakhtiar, see it at best as a puritanical, neo-feudal theocracy, at worst as a clerical dictatorship. The whole idea arouses intense fears among the religious minorities — Armenians, Christians, Jews, Zoroastrians and Bahais — to say nothing

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Worker Apathy Is Blamed Storm Leaves Polish Economy in Chaos

By David A. Andelman

WARSAW, Feb. 5 (NYT) — The worst blizzard in a generation roared through Poland during the New Year's weekend, with temperatures falling to 30 degrees below zero and winds gusting to 40 mph.

Early Jan. 2, a national television announcer said all power workers should report to their plants. Few did. For nearly a week afterward large areas of Warsaw and entire provincial towns were without electricity, heat or water.

The announcement was typical of the way most middle-level Polish bureaucrats deal with people — subordinates and public alike — and the result was typical of the somewhat apathetic and slipshod way most people here perform even the simplest jobs.

A month before the full force of winter struck, a little-noticed radio broadcast reported that every day about a million people, 8 percent of the labor force, failed to turn up for work.

The broadcast said: "It is estimated that unjustified absenteeism was reduced by only 50 percent in industry, it would amount to the equivalent of the labor of an extra 100,000 people."

"What is actually happening is quite the reverse, and losses in work time are increasing in industry, construction and the whole national economy."

One of many jokes expresses this more pointedly. "Why were three people pushing that wheelbarrow?"

a visitor to a factory asked. "Because the fourth is sick and the fifth is on vacation," was the reply.

In addition to absenteeism and apathy, the Polish economy suffers from inefficient use of resources. The brittleness in the economy has transformed what would have been a simple weather problem into a political and social disaster.

Last Christmas was the first in memory when there were shortages of the omnipresent carp, the staple of the holiday dinner, and of quality meats, particularly ham.

A Western diplomat said after Christmas: "It's depressing to have to gauge the health of a nation's economy by the length of its meat."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

ANKARA, Turkey (WP) — A sense of foreboding that Turkey may be heading into insurmountable difficulties is gripping this strategically-located country that borders on the Soviet Union and anchors the southern flank of NATO.

The atmosphere is fed by an unemployment rate of 20 percent, an annual inflation rate running at 60 percent, a surge of political violence that has claimed about 1,000 lives in the past year, industrial output that has dropped to 50 percent of capacity, and an economy that is virtually bankrupt from foreign debts and unable to find new financing.

The events in neighboring Iran have added to the general unease that a period of political turmoil is brewing.

The troubles in this country of about 42 million are causing rising concern within NATO, especially in West Germany, which has sought to focus attention on them. For the United States, the specter of another ally in trouble looms. The loss of valuable U.S. electronic listening posts in Iran for monitoring Soviet missile tests has heightened interest in similar stations on the Turkish side of the Soviet border.

Many Turkish political, business and intellectual leaders retain a degree of optimism about the long-term future of Turkey. Yet there is "a brooding fear," according to Prof. Aydin Yalcin, a liberal former member of Parliament, based on "a combination of bad luck, foreign lack of understanding and sympathy and widespread unrest."

Shortages of Staples

The lights in major cities go out for two hours every day due to an energy shortage that reflects lack of foreign currency to pay for oil imports and failure to complete many power stations started in the early 1970s.

Public services are declining. Uncollected garbage piles up in the streets of the capital, not far from the tourist shopping areas. There are shortages of oil, margarine, light bulbs and even Turkey's famous coffee.

After an outbreak of religious warfare between rival Islamic sects in Maras which took 102 lives in December, Turkey's liberal Premier Bulent Ecevit declared martial law in 13 provinces, including Ankara and Istanbul.

It is a low-key clamp-down, yet Turkey now joins nearly Iran and Pakistan as countries under martial law and threatened by internal upheaval. All of them, along with the United States, are partners in the Central Treaty

Iranian Unrest Is a Factor

Organization, a pact at one time aimed at maintaining stability in the strategic region.

Unlike Iran, Turkey has been a parliamentary democracy for 30 years. There are enough political parties — including those on the extreme left and right and the sizable Islamic religious party — for all points of view. There is an elected government and not an authoritarian figure such as the Shah of Iran to rebel against.

And while the Turks are Moslems, Turkey is a secular state. It is generally viewed as an unlikely place for Islamic fundamentalism to assert itself as forcefully as it did in Iran.

Yet there is always the possibility, a Turkish businessman says, that the religious issue could be used by extremists on both sides to topple the government if the political violence continues.

The National Salvation Party, which represents the Islamic revivalist movement, actually lost half its strength between 1973 and 1977, falling to 24 seats from 48 in the 450-seat National Assembly, with only 8.5 percent of the vote.

The party's leader, Nejmuddin Erbakan, seems to have been discredited politically. But his number two man and chief party rival, Korkut Ozal, is viewed as a more formidable leader, able to capitalize on popular discontent if he can wrestle the leadership away.

In a sense, NATO's concerns are chickens coming home to roost. Turkey always has been viewed in strategic and military terms within the alliance, with scant attention paid to economic needs.

Economic aid was never much of a problem because the Turkish economy was small. But its growth in the early 1970s was substantial, as has been its collapse after the 1974 oil crisis and recession. Now, Turkey's staggering economic needs are seen as the key to coping with the rest of the nation's predicaments.

What is needed, sources say, is Western efforts to bail Turkey out, while insisting on reforms to restore bank confidence and help the nation support itself. The tab for that in the next year alone could run to \$1.5 billion.

Historical mistrust of the neighboring Soviet Union remains widespread here but Mr. Ecevit has moved toward better relations with the Russians. He also has sought treaties with Arab and nonaligned states.

Proposes New Reunification Body

TOKYO, Feb. 5 (UPI) — North Korea declined today a South Korean proposal for the reactivation of their joint negotiation panel and instead called for formation of a new body to discuss reunification of the divided peninsula.

The official (North) Korean Central News Agency said that the overture was made by the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland in a statement issued today.

The northern proposal called for a meeting of both sides at the truce city of Panmunjom at noon Feb. 20 to arrange for the inauguration of a preparatory committee for national reunification.

The statement said that the North-South coordination commission created in a joint statement of July 4, 1972, "has already become unsuitable" since its functions are limited.

"The prevailing situation urgently demands us to take a new progressive measure for practically arranging a dialogue for reunification," it added.

Both sides have recently exchanged overtures toward unification and Seoul called on North Korea Jan. 31 to reactivate the commission.

The statement said that the proposed committee will discuss the convening of the whole-nation congress and "a number of problems arising in the preparations for the final reunification of the country."

The new panel, if formed and operated, "will overcome the limitations of the coordination commission and open the road for solving in a most democratic and most effective way the reunification problem, fully reflecting the will and interests of the whole nation," the statement said.

Most of Israel Hit
By 2-Hour Blackout

TEL AVIV, Feb. 5 (UPI) — An electric power failure blacked out most of Israel for nearly two hours today, causing an explosion in Haifa and paralyzing the country except for institutions that had emergency generators.

The cause of the break centered on a line problem in Harar, a cooperative settlement outside Jerusalem, according to a spokesman for the Israel Electric Co. The line failure resulted in the opening of a steam valve at the Haifa generating plant, causing an explosion. The blackout extended from the Haifa area south to the Red Sea port of Eilat, and east to Jerusalem, a telephone check of those areas indicated.

Sihanouk to Go to China

PARIS, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk said today in a French television interview that he will return to China within 10 days. He said doctors had pronounced him in excellent health.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Unemployment, Malnutrition Widespread

Discontent High in Zaire's Shaba Region

By John Darnott

LUBUMBASHI, Zaire, Feb. 5 (NYT) — Giant billboards extolling President Mobutu Sese Seko, the incarnation of the central government, 1,500 miles away, loom at every major traffic circle. He is "our only hope," the "single man we all follow for unity, tranquility, security," they say.

In the early morning, under skies already darkening for the daily downpour, several dozen workers from the Societe Generale d'Alimentation, the supermarket chain owned by the president's uncle, gather in a public square. With a listless air they perform 15 minutes of exercises and slogan-singing called *salongo*, a compulsory exhibition of public spirit.

When Gen. Mobutu toured this dilapidated provincial capital recently, he was greeted by crowds of respectable size. They applauded

under the importuning of the youth branch of the single party, the People's Movement for the Revolution.

These superficial signs of homage are misleading. Shaba province, formerly Katanga, the mineral heartland of Zaire, the seat of the secessionist dream that tore apart the former Belgian Congo in the 1960s and the scene of two rebel invasions from neighboring Angola in the last two years, still seethes with discontent.

For lack of spare parts and basic materials, its factories that still function do so at under 50-percent capacity. There is a severe shortage of gasoline; Zaire can afford only 60 percent of its required fuel, and 90 percent of that is reserved for the capital, Kinshasa. In Lubumbashi, the three working traffic lights blink down at streets largely devoid of traffic.

Unemployment can only be

guessed at among the province's three million or so persons, but it is estimated at 80 percent. In the last year the price of food has doubled. The essential commodities that can be found, from explosives to mine the copper at nearby Kolwezi to the fruit and vegetables at the three high-priced restaurants, come directly from black Africa's enemies, Rhodesia and South Africa.

Missionaries and others who travel the back roads report an alarming increase in malnutrition. Children in particular are showing the telltale swollen bellies and red hair that are the symptoms of the protein-deficiency disease called kwashiorkor.

"Frankly," said a Belgian financier who has lived here 15 years, "the population is on a starvation budget. We are sitting on top of a volcano."

The streets of Lubumbashi are patrolled by Moroccan soldiers and Senegalese paratroopers. The 1,500 Moroccans and 600 Senegalese are the main components of the Inter-African Force, which also includes a token 140 soldiers from Togo and Gabon and 80 medical corpsmen from the Ivory Coast.

Foreign Troops

The force replaced the Belgian and French paratroopers who repulsed rebel forces attacking southern Shaba from bases in Angola last May. In that invasion, 94 whites were killed in Kolwezi and more than 1,000 blacks slain.

The Moroccans patrol frequently, scouring the countryside in helicopters for signs of rebel activity. But this appears to be largely for morale and discipline since there have been no sightings since July when a small band of rebels turned eastward and fled south of Kolwezi.

In theory the foreign troops are here to fend off another invasion and are to remain only until Belgian and French advisers finish training Zairian troops. Now that Angola, as part of a normalization of relations with Zaire, has removed the rebels it once harbored in the border area, the immediate threat of a sudden full-scale attack has diminished. Instead, the foreign forces appear to have taken over the basic functions of law and order.

"They're a thousand times better than the Zairian Army," said a Greek mechanic. "They're disciplined and they don't steal. They're the only thing protecting us from the Zairian troops."

Whites Worried

Whites in Lubumbashi and elsewhere, traumatized by the events in Kolwezi and worried by the rising crime rate, frequently vow that they will leave as soon as the Inter-African Force departs, which could be within six months. There are perhaps 3,000 to 4,000 whites in Shaba, compared with 13,000 when the country became independent in 1960, and their number is steadily dwindling.

The blacks have a somewhat more ambiguous attitude. Some appear to regard the Moroccans as an occupying force, but an equal number hate and fear the Zairian soldiers and regard them as occupiers too. The Zairian Army is paid irregularly and scantily, so its undisciplined troops customarily extract bribes and even rob. They come largely from other provinces, do not speak the local language and feel little in common with the Luba tribe that predominates in southern Shaba.

"We are bothered that a country like ours, 17 years after independence, needs to rely on a foreign army," a teacher commented. "But from the point of view of security, when you see a Moroccan, you're not afraid he is going to stop you and shake you down just for the fun of it."

Sense of Estrangement

Shaba, whose rich deposits of copper, cobalt and other minerals provide about 60 percent of Zaire's foreign exchange, has received little in return. In the last decade the central government has not built a single school, hospital or road. A sense of estrangement is aggravated by poor communications and transportation. Air Zaire flies from Kinshasa to Lubumbashi irregularly, and it is impossible to telephone from one place to the other.

The ill will toward the central government is restrained by strict security measures. In August, under the guise of a program to sweep the streets of beggars and the unemployed, the government conducted a campaign in which more than 2,000 persons were shipped in U.S.-supplied C-130 transport planes to what was termed an agricultural training center in Kivu. The center, however, was more like a detention center. It is reported that many of those sent there, among them lawyers, other professionals and suspected dissidents, died for lack of food and medical care. In September those remaining were released.

Now Shaba is returning, in name only, to a civilian administration. One long-time resident, reflecting on the widespread discontent and the cynicism with which this move has been received by the population, said he believed the rebels would not come over the border for a third war. "They're here now," he said.

Mr. Bazargan, a senior adviser to former Premier Mohammed Mossadeq in 1951 when Mr. Mossadeq briefly challenged the authoritative rule of the shah, has long held the trust of both Ayatollah Khomeini and Mr. Bakhtiari.

Possibility of Talks

The appointment of Mr. Bazargan, however, seemed to heighten the likelihood that negotiations between the Khomeini forces on the one hand and Mr. Bakhtiari's government and the army on the other would continue for the time being at least.

Mr. Bazargan, a senior adviser to former Premier Mohammed Mossadeq in 1951 when Mr. Mossadeq briefly challenged the authoritative rule of the shah, has long held the trust of both Ayatollah Khomeini and Mr. Bakhtiari.

U.S. Analyst Says Speaker On Tape Was Not the Shah

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (NYT) — A voice analyst yesterday labeled as fraudulent a tape recording purported to be of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's final remarks to military leaders before his departure from Iran.

Anthony Pellicano, who runs Voice Interpretation and Analysis, a leading voice-identification company, said his tests on the tape, which includes mention of a prolonged fight to return the shah to power, showed that it was not the shah's voice.

"My final conclusion is that the shah is not the speaker," he said.

Last week, CBS News, one of a number of news organizations that were given a copy of the cassette tape, said that three independent voice experts had verified that the man speaking was the shah.

A spokesman for the State Department said he did not believe

the tape was genuine, and in Morocco, a spokesman for the shah called it a complete fabrication.

The tape is said to be a copy of a purported secret speech the shah made to his top military commanders and leading members of SAVAK, Iran's secret police, a week before he left the country. The voice on the tape urges the Iranian Army to "create a prolonged civil war" to give the shah an opportunity to return and regain power. It also calls for "a more extensive secret police" and a purge of the army to clean it of "dissatisfied elements."

Mr. Pellicano was able to match seven words in the tape with the same words in a control tape that was known to have been made by the shah. Using these words, he concluded that the speaker was not the shah.

What an Islamic Regime Might Mean for Iranians

(Continued from Page 1)

of Westernized women, much of the educated middle class and the Marxists. Many of these Iranians, not waiting for the possibility of an Islamic order, have joined the exodus of foreigners from their country.

Broadly speaking, the ayatollah has said that he wants to base his republic on the Koran, the Moslem holy book, which contains prescriptions for social, political and economic organization as well as inspirational passages. But are they adaptable to the 20th-century world, and particularly to a country like Iran, whose economic development has already commenced its deep plunge into Western methods and systems?

But the degree of his anti-Americanism seems to vary with each statement and each audience, from implicitly calling for all Americans in Iran to leave or risk death to a recognition that the United States will retain a role in the Iranian economy at least as buyer of oil. The reality of power has altered much revolutionary dogma and may make its mark on the ayatollah's Islamic notions of government as well.

Iran Gets 'Premier'

(Continued from Page 1)

Khomeini declared a *Jihad* (holy war), he would answer with "a bullet for a bullet."

At a news conference in his makeshift revolutionary headquarters here, the ayatollah tonight stopped short of calling the people to arms. Instead, he invoked religious fealty in calling for support, and he held aloft the threat of Islamic law against those who oppose the provisional government.

Allah's Punishment
When asked what penalties could be imposed upon the army if it acts against the provisional government, Ayatollah Khomeini replied, "The army will not do such. However, if it does, the first punishment will be from Allah and secondly, they will be punished then according to Islamic jurisprudence and criminal law."

Ayatollah Khomeini said "those who take action against [the provisional government] will be considered participants in an 'uprising' and, under Islamic law, will be guilty of blasphemy."

He said that the provisional government, on the basis of Islamic law, would "act harshly" against opponents of the Bazargan government.

A close aide, Ibrahim Yazdi, later attempted to "clarify" the warning, saying that the ayatollah meant that severe punishment would be applied to persons who "sabotage and plot to disturb the normal activities of this government."

Mr. Bazargan, who was introduced by Ayatollah Khomeini to a packed news conference, dismissed suggestions that his cabinet would be a shadow government and said he was prepared for a forceful response by the army.

Mr. Bazargan said that throughout the civil turmoil Iranians have been welcoming bullets "and he added that 'myself and members of the cabinet and the provisional government are ready to receive them.'"

The appointment of Mr. Bazargan, however, seemed to heighten the likelihood that negotiations between the Khomeini forces on the one hand and Mr. Bakhtiari's government and the army on the other would continue for the time being at least.

Mr. Bazargan, a senior adviser to former Premier Mohammed Mossadeq in 1951 when Mr. Mossadeq briefly challenged the authoritative rule of the shah, has long held the trust of both Ayatollah Khomeini and Mr. Bakhtiari.

Foreign policy is the area where Khomeini has made his ideas most clear. If he comes to power, he will probably restrict the role of foreign business in Iran severely, will expel U.S. military advisers, stop exporting oil to Israel and South Africa and cut back oil production overall to preserve petroleum reserves for future generations.



A black Rhodesian recruit learns how to handle a rifle during his first week of training recently. He is one of the first blacks to report for his compulsory national service in the Rhodesian Army.

To Retain Them Under Black Rule

Rhodesia Offers Civil Servants Bonuses

By Caryle Murphy

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (WP) — In an effort to slow emigration of whites in important jobs, the Rhodesian government is offering financial bonuses to civil servants and military personnel who agree to remain in the country after the introduction of black rule in April.

The constitution of Rhodesia-Zimbabwe, as the black-government state is to be called, is designed to give whites far greater influence in the army, police, judiciary and civil service than their proportion of the population would warrant.

Nevertheless, the whites' confidence is being drained by the growing war and by lack of any indication from Western governments that they intend to provide diplomatic, financial or military aid once black majority rule is in effect.

Last year 18,000 whites left Rhodesia, the largest number since the former colony declared independence from Britain in 1965.

Plans to offer financial inducements to the whites who remain were announced Aug. 29 by the current biracial government's Ruling Executive Council, made up of Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black leaders.

Details of the plans have been released only recently, however. Mr. Smith indicated last year that priority would be given to members of the armed forces because maintenance of order was the government's first job.

In a meeting with army and intelligence officers, Jan. 29, Rhodesian army commander, Lt. Gen. John Hickman, reportedly said that military personnel agreeing to renew contracts until April 30, 1980, could receive a \$862.50 bonus immediately.

After that, those deciding to leave Rhodesia could have pension payments substantially increased and in some cases doubled, deposited in a bank outside the country to free, according to sources.

Gen. Hickman also "hinted" that even greater incentives would be offered later, a source said. Informal observers believe that the longer a Rhodesian remains after the advent of black rule, the bigger rewards he will get from the government.

"I want to buy at least a year, and after that, perhaps another one," Gen. Hickman reportedly said.

2 Whites Praise Rhodesia Rebels Who Held Them

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Two white men, just released after being held several months by black guerrillas, praised the insurgents today as well-disciplined and their leader — the man the government calls a power-hungry Marxist murderer — as decent and humane.

It was considered a public relations coup for Patriotic Front co-leader Robert Mugabe. The men made their statements at a news conference organized by the Rhodesian Foreign Ministry and spoke of Mr. Mugabe and his guerrillas in terms never heard before at a government-organized function.

The men, Johannes Martins, 54, a South African, and James Black, 47, a Briton, were among four white Rhodesian residents released to Amnesty International in the Mozambique capital of Maputo Friday.

They were held by the Zimbabwe African National Union, the Mozambique-based wing of the Patriotic Front. The guerrilla alliance is fighting to overthrow the biracial, white-led government in Rhodesia.

When workers began filtering back, they were immediately put to work — not in their enterprises or factories but clearing away snow.

Office workers in fur coats and hats and shiny shoes clustered throughout the city, shopping and hacking at ice. There was a severe shortage of snow shovels, so squares of wood nailed to short wooden poles were used.

In front of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier a large group of military men shoveled the street and

said. His remark reflects what appears to be the prevalent attitude among white Rhodesians — that the first year of the new state will be the crucial one, revealing whether international recognition will come and whether the war can be stopped.

The audience pressed "hard" questions on Gen. Hickman, but most welcomed the offer, a source said.

Prepared for Coup

One of the questions frequently put by whites to their leaders these days is: "Are they prepared to organize a coup if the black leaders do not abide by the constitution?" Gen. Hickman reportedly gave what has been the standard noncommittal answer of most white

officials: "He smiled and said 'Let me handle that,'" said a source. The army general, however, reportedly reminded the officers that under the new constitution, which whites approved in a referendum Jan. 30, white control over the army is virtually guaranteed for the first 10 years of black majority rule.

Although 80 percent of Rhodesia's security forces are black, most of the officers are white. Observers believe that their continued participation is essential to maintain the army's current standoff with the black nationalist guerrillas, who are said to operate in 80 percent of the country.

Similar inducements are expected to be given to police, civil servants and members of the judiciary.

Local Unionists at Core Of U.K. Labor Militancy

(Continued from Page 1)

get by on just a bit over a pound an hour. They say walk out, and we walk out."

Repeating a charge that has been a staple of British policy, the Conservative Party has deplored the "increasing left-wing militancy in control of the unions," as the party's leader, Margaret Thatcher, said in a speech in the House of Commons last month.

And even within some segments of the trade union movement, there is concern. Frank Chapple, one of

the more moderate members of Britain's labor union establishment, said that he was apprehensive about "revolutionaries" in the ranks.

"They take advantage of genuine industrial disputes to work to destroy the whole system, not to improve it," Mr. Chapple said. He is general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union. "Whenever the leadership, at the national or local level, lets down its vigilance, you can have these Trotskyites and others moving in."

He believes that shop stewards and other local officials who occupy extreme political positions do not really represent rank-and-file sentiments, but they achieve power largely because of member apathy — nonattendance at party election meetings for example.

Carter Sowed Iran Troubles, Kissinger Implies

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (UPI) —

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger says Iran is an example of the risk of encouraging revolution in friendly countries by making human rights a vocal objective of U.S. foreign policy.

Mr. Kissinger made the observation in an interview, published yesterday, in the *Trilateral Commission's* private publication, *Trialogue*. The Trilateral Commission is a nonpartisan organization focusing on North American, European and Japanese affairs.

The issue also carried an essay on human rights by Soviet dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov that had been confiscated by the KGB in a search of Mr. Sakharov's apartment in late November.

In the essay, which made its way to the West, the Nobel Peace Prize winner differs with Mr. Kissinger on the U.S. advocacy of human rights, saying, "The Carter policy responds to the demands of our times and it is very important that it receive even broader support."

In the *Trialogue* interview in November, Mr. Kissinger insisted on quiet diplomacy to further the human rights struggle in what was an implied criticism of the Carter administration.

"We're doing this to get a living wage, to get a decent pay rise, like everybody else is getting," he said, as the pickets, holding a "Stop Low Pay" banner, nodded enthusiastically.

"It doesn't have anything to do with the Communists — or the Labor or Conservatives either. They're all the same to us, and nobody's giving us our due."

They were all officers — about two dozen majors, a dozen lieutenant colonels, half a dozen full colonels and several naval commanders and captains. All were from defense headquarters in Warsaw.

Although less than a foot of snow fell in Warsaw, more than 100,000 people are said to have been pressed into removing it.

"The economy is becoming much more sophisticated, much more delicate and must therefore be much more perfectly organized," said Miroslaw Wojciechowski, editor in chief of *Interpress*, the agency that deals with foreign journalists, as he sat in his unheated office wearing two sweaters, thick woolen trousers and heavy boots.

"It takes only a little to throw such a finely tuned system out of order."

The chaotic growth of the system is another major problem. Each segment functions independently, and the gulfs between them are widening.

To begin restoring power to homes and key industries, the nation was ordered to conserve energy in a variety of enterprises.

No electricity was going to the film industry, but that did not

News Analysis

Teng Proved to Be Master Of Political Positioning

By Don Oberdorfer

HOUSTON (WP) — When President Carter asked his Cabinet Room visitor last week if China would ease its emigration rules in the interest of human rights, Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was ready with an answer. If Mr. Carter is willing, he said, the most populous nation on earth can open its exit door just a crack "and send you 10 million immigrants right away."

Mr. Carter, who presides over a U.S. immigration quota of 20,000 Chinese yearly from Taiwan, the mainland and all other places, quickly declined Mr. Teng's offer. From that point on, little was heard from the U.S. side about Chinese exit permits.

As this incident illustrates, Mr. Teng proved to be a master of political positioning during his week in the United States. On many delicate subjects, including Soviet "hegemony" and the North-South confrontation on the Korean peninsula, Mr. Teng's skillful tactics have left the United States to do the adjusting.

The most difficult and weighty matter involves U.S., Soviet, and Chinese triangular relations. The Carter administration is attempting to conclude a Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with Moscow and revive détente, while simultaneously establishing full diplomatic relations and discussing closer political and economic ties with Peking.

Anti-Soviet Remarks

As Mr. Teng has made clear in a series of tough anti-Soviet speeches and press statements, China is seeking to improve its relations with Washington at Moscow's expense. The Chinese leader has called for a broad anti-Soviet alliance to include the United States, Japan, Western Europe and some Third World states. This position is incompatible with Mr. Carter's goal of a triangular East-West balance. Mr. Teng's remarks tend to deepen U.S. public antipathy toward Moscow and thus to sharpen U.S.-Soviet confrontation.

President Carter caused some discomfort to the Russians by not refuting Mr. Teng's statements, although he made it clear that he does not completely agree with the Chinese leader on everything.

It was only with the issuance of a Chinese-U.S. joint press communique, however, that Mr. Carter took an overt step that seemed to side with China in its quarrel with Moscow.

Original U.S. plans for the Teng visit included a formal communique issued after the White House talks, but the Chinese leader told U.S. officials shortly after his arrival that he preferred not to have one. Mr. Teng said he wanted to spend his time in direct and substantive talks rather than in haggling over diplomatic language.

This left the U.S. side to suggest that some less-than-formal statement would be needed, lest the world conclude that the talks with President Carter had failed. Mr. Teng was noncommittal, according to sources, saying that this would

be all right with him, so long as United States drafted something that could be approved.

At Issue This put the onus on U.S. side to come up with a acceptable statement, and that, in turn, argued strongly for the use of "hegemony," the Chinese word for Soviet domination. The concept and the word are old ones in China, representing ideas of a state without virtues seeks to destroy legitimate authority.

According to official Soviet Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, the impetus for the use of "hegemony" in the joint communique, as the less-than-stellar statement was called.

Mr. Brzezinski argued that there was nothing new in this, since word had been used twice by President Carter and the use, in a Chinese context, of the circumstances, no joint statement with China was likely to be. Nevertheless, it was almost certain that the Russians would, as a tilt toward China and on these grounds.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Richard Holbrooke, were involved in the drafting of the joint communique, although it is not clear that State Department ex on the Soviet Union were not.

Concerning Korea, where Chinese troops once fought one another, appears to have another case of sophisticated nesc positioning.

Well before Mr. Teng's trip Chinese were aware that President Carter would seek their "maximum influence" on North Korea, the Chinese had no wish to be as exerting such U.S.-sponsored pressure on their North Korean ally.

Following a Jan. 19 visit from South Korean President Chun Doo-hwan for a new North-South talks, North Korea responded — surprisingly — on Jan. 19. Subsequent statements from North and South have raised hopes for a renewal of direct dialogue, not détente, on the Korean peninsula.

When the two Koreans began talking, or at least to about new talks, shortly before Teng visit, the U.S. position for the Chinese deputy premier visit had to be rewritten. It was make no sense for Mr. Carter to urge Mr. Teng to pressure North Korea to do something that we ready in process.

The timing of North Korean responses sharply reduced possibility that relative responsibility on its part would be seen, as to Chinese and U.S. stances. U.S. officials believe, with reason supplied by Chinese, that some such maneuvering on the part of P. contributed to the recent developments, and thus to defusing the Iran issue at the Carter-Teng discussions.

Teng Ends Visit to U.S., Declares Full Satisfaction

(Continued from Page 1)

change and consular affairs were signed in Washington during the visit. U.S. sources said statements by Mr. Teng in White House meetings made it likely that the 30-year-old problem of Chinese and U.S. claims and assets can be solved during the Peking trip of Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal later this month.

A liberal Chinese attitude on emigration, which is tied to trade benefits of Communist nations by the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, was reaffirmed today by Foreign Minister Hua. He said that China is ready to take effective measures to permit its people to emigrate to re-

unite families, but that obstacles had been encountered from United States and other nations which are reluctant to accept Chinese residents.

Mr. Teng told Mr. Carter, Washington, perhaps, in just China is willing to send out 10 million or so of its vast population whenever the United States is ready. In greater seriousness, Chinese leader reported that Peking has appealed to Peking limit the outflow of its population so as not to swamp the colony.

Washington appears to be as China to take a liberal emigration policy in principle, but with showing that the United States prepared to deal with the practical consequences.

Mr. Teng said at every stop his tour that China is interested in trade with the United States modernization, and U.S. politicians as well as business made clear their eagerness to tighten the new market.

Several of the state governors who dined with Mr. Teng in Atlanta last Thursday made sales pitches for enterprises in their home states in Houston and Seattle, Mr. and members of his party were portuned by business men seeking to sell China on their prices.

—DON OBERDORFER

Israel's Rabin Sees April Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

GENEVA, Feb. 5 (AP) — Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said today that he expects a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel to be signed by the end of April, preferably following a second Camp David-style summit meeting.

He said that another meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and President Carter was "the only realistic prospect for peace. He urged that the meeting be shorter and show preparatory work" than the summit.

Mr. Rabin, prime minister between 1974 and 1977 and a member of the opposition Labor Party in the Israeli Knesset, did not say why he felt an April summit possible. Nor did he predict a for another summit.

Several of the state governors who dined with Mr. Teng in Atlanta last Thursday made sales pitches for enterprises in their home states in Houston and Seattle, Mr. and members of his party were portuned by business men seeking to sell China on their prices.

—DON OBERDORFER

—DON OBERDORFER

—DON OBERDORFER

—DON OBERDORFER

—DON OBERDORFER

—DON OBERDORFER

—DON OBERDORFER

—DON OBERDORFER

—DON OBERDORFER

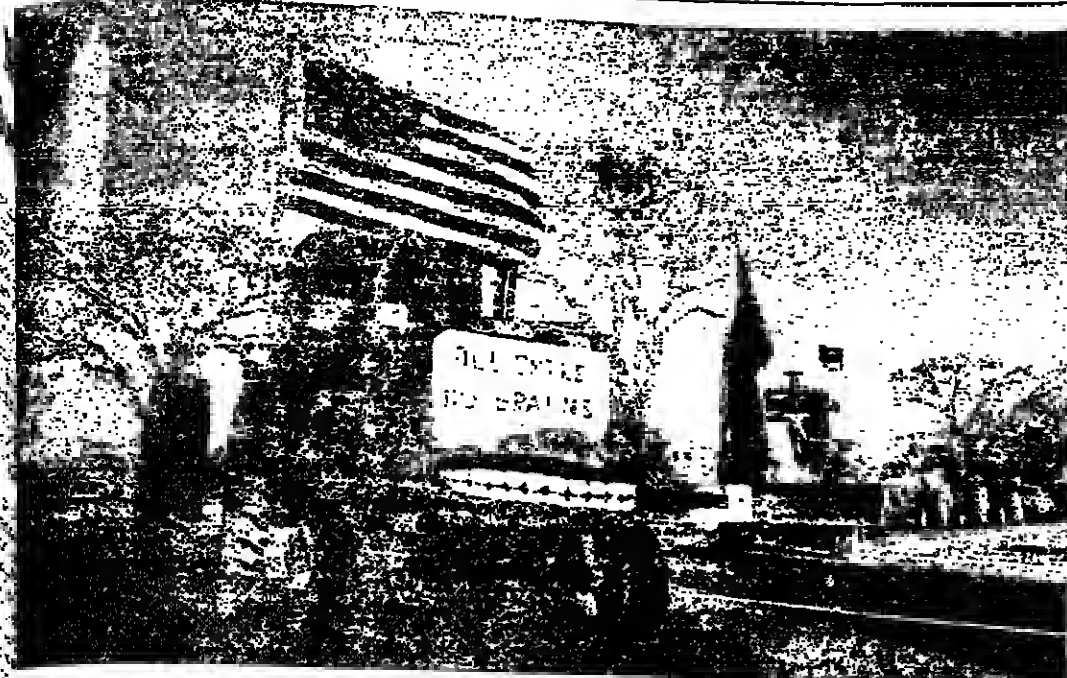
—DON OBERDORFER

—DON OBERDORFER

—DON OBERDORFER

—DON OBERDORFER

—DON OBERDORFER



about 2,000 tractors and pickup trucks, driven by American Agricultural Movement farmers demonstrating for higher crop-price supports, snarled morning rush-hour traffic yesterday in Washington. Police arrested six of the protesters for assault and disorderly conduct. The farmers want the government to implement fully a 1977 law to raise crop loans to 90 percent of parity.

Demonstration for U.S. Price Supports

Angry Farmers Snarl Traffic in Capital

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Police using tear gas and clubs shed with farmers in a massive tie-up today, as the demonstrators came to town in 2,000 tractors and pickup trucks to press their case for higher crop prices.

The American Agricultural Movement protest was mostly peaceful, but a half-dozen arrests and minor injuries resulted.

The tractor drivers converged on Agriculture Department and Congress, and joined thousands of other AAM members to demand higher federal crop-price supports.

A move that would certainly raise grocery prices.

Morning rush-hour traffic from Maryland and Virginia suburbs

was backed up more than 10 miles on some roads. Police reported few incidents in the snarl.

Frustrated commuters exchanged shouted curses with farmers on their cumbersome diesel tractors. "What have I done to you?" yelled a computer salesman. "I'm just trying to get to work."

"You should have stayed home today," snapped a farmer atop a big tractor. "You people think you own this town."

In brisk winds and 20-degree temperatures, the tractors flew the U.S. flag and those of Georgia, Florida, Texas, Oklahoma, Alabama and other states. Prevalent among the signs they bore was one saying, "Save America and the Family Farm." Many drivers had

"Dump Carter" buttons pinned to their baseball-style caps.

The tractors crawled up Pennsylvania. Constitution and Independence avenues to parking places set aside for them near Capitol Hill. Some rammed traffic-directing police cruisers. A vital of powder was tossed at a mounted policeman. It hit the horse near the neck and exploded, causing the horse to rear and scream.

Tear gas and diesel fumes were intermixed around the Agriculture Department, where police fought unruly demonstrators with fists and Mace. Those arrested were jailed on charges ranging from assaulting a police officer to disorderly conduct.

A tractor parked in front of the department burst into flames and was destroyed before firemen reached the scene; they were feared by farmers. It was not immediately clear how the fire had started. Angry farmers near the department at one point surrounded an ambulance with its red light flaring. They let the vehicle go when they found it was carrying a sick passenger.

The traffic jams began to unwind at mid-morning, but police warned that late-afternoon homebound traffic would face the same problem.

Movement leaders estimated that participants would outnumber the 30,000 farmers who came here to protest last year. But congressional sources said that the new Congress, in a purse-pinching mood, is unlikely to grant small farmers much relief in the face of a possible recession.

The farmers want Congress to force Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland to implement fully the 1977 farm law to raise crop loans to 90 percent of parity. Parity is a complicated system of balancing crop prices against the cost of raising crops, based on the boom agriculture years of 1910-14.

New Picture: U.S. Readies Gas Coupons

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 5 (UPI) — About 4.8 billion gasoline rationing coupons printed during the Nixon years have been taken out of mothballs by the Department of Energy because of political turmoil in the Middle East, the Omaha World-Herald reported yesterday.

The newspaper said that the department acknowledges that rationing plans are being seriously debated. "We plan to have the coupons ready for use if we need them," an energy official told the paper.

The official said that the department plans to have serial numbers printed on the coupons and to alter their printed picture of George Washington. He said the changes would run "between \$6 million and \$12 million," their original printing cost was about \$12 million.

It had been discovered that the picture of Washington would activate some coin-changing machines.

Amazon Pioneers Find Dreams Turn to Nightmares

By Larry Rohter

CACAOAL, Brazil (WP) — The settlers arrive daily from eastern Brazil, full of dreams and expectations, lured by tales of land free for the taking. Along the dirt highway that slices across the territory of Rondonia, they plant small plots cut from the jungle and baptize their thatched-roof mud huts with names like New Hope, Prosperity and New Life.

But the hundreds of thousands of poor Brazilian peasants who have poured into the western Amazon region since the beginning of the decade soon discover that life in the promised land is filled with unanticipated dangers. For many, the promise of a new and better life quickly turns into a nightmare of misery and violence.

Some find that the titles to the land they have bought, often with their last penny, are worthless; they are expelled or even killed by *capangas* — bands of gunmen in the pay of powerful landowners. Others lose their families to disease, watch their crops rot for lack of a market or sit helplessly as the seemingly fertile soil becomes desert.

Such problems have always been the lot of pioneers. But elected officials, church leaders and technicians here charge that Brazil's Amazon pioneers are victims not so much of the frontier's inevitable ruggedness as of the Brazilian government's lack of planning and the constant zigzagging in its Amazon development policy.

"The colonization of the Amazon has had both good and bad points," said Bishop Eurico Kreuter of the Xingu region. "But without a doubt, the weakest point is the government's absolute lack of follow-up and support for the settler, which has caused immense and unnecessary suffering throughout the region."

"Settlers come here thinking they'll find El Dorado," said Agenor Marins de Carvalho, a lawyer who provides legal service for the poor in Porto Velho, 300 miles north of this frontier boom town. "Instead, they find complete chaos, cruelty and corruption."

Nowhere in the Amazon have the problems of pioneers been more acute than in Rondonia, a California-size chunk of jungle 2,000 miles from Brazil's population centers. From a meager 100,000 in 1970, Rondonia's population has increased sixfold, taxing to the breaking point government institutions and services, which have not kept pace with the territory's growth.

The settlement of Rondonia began in earnest in 1970, when Brazil's military rulers announced an ambitious "plan for national integration." A key section of this program spoke of settling as many as 5 million peasants on tracts of virgin Amazon soil by 1980, in what was envisioned as the most ambitious colonization effort since the opening of the American West a century ago.

The plan called for Brazil's National Land Reform and Colonization Institute to supply each pioneer family with a small house, 250 acres of land, a modest grubstake and access to bank loans. The region's traditional isolation would be broken by the Trans-Amazon Highway, and settlers were to receive guaranteed prices for crops.

But the failure of pilot colonization settlements along the Trans-Amazon and a change of government in 1974 have led to the abandonment of the integration program. An estimated 20,000 pioneer families in Rondonia alone have seen strands of hope of receiving land and loans unravel.

Today, more than one fourth of Rondonia's population lives in what a government statistics report calls "a state of misery." Hospitals, schools and roads are in chronic shortage, and the territorial government is prohibited by law from hiring the hundreds of police officers and agronomists it needs.

The policy shift also has caused dozens of precariously maintained settlements to spring up along the dirt highway that is the territory's only land link to the southeast. Boom towns such as Ariquemes, Pimenta Bueno and Colorado all have experienced growth exceeding 100 percent a month.

But the largest of the new frontier towns is probably Cacoal,

which has grown from five shacks and a crossroads in 1972 to an estimated 65,000 today. Despite shortages of housing, water, electricity and, during the rainy season, food and medicine, families keep arriving.

Famous throughout the region for its rich volcanic soil, Cacoal is producing bumper crops of coffee, cocoa, rice and corn. But the territorial growers' association expects that 40 percent of this year's yield will rot or spoil because local mar-

kets are lacking and the highway is impassable during the six-month rainy season.

The Brazilian government is taking steps to stem the tide of immigrants into the western Amazon. New arrivals here report that officials at the highway post on the territorial border are turning back settlers.

In the southern states that supply Rondonia with the bulk of its immigrants, authorities have posted warnings and distributed handbills

in bus stations and town squares to discourage farmworkers from the long trek.

March of Pioneers

But when the rainy season ends, nothing can stop the pioneers. Caravans of cattle trucks pass daily on the highway here, each vehicle carrying three or four families and their few belongings: machetes, pots, pans, and a scrawny assortment of goats, pigs, cows and chickens.

'Psychological War' Before Carter Visit

Mexico and U.S. Sparring Over Energy

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 5 (NYT) — With energy expected to be the main topic during President Carter's visit here this month, Mexico seems eager to establish in advance that it does not depend exclusively on the United States either to buy its oil and natural gas or to supply its energy technology.

In recent weeks, the state oil monopoly, Petroleos Mexicanos, or Pemex, has signed long-term contracts to sell crude oil to France, Canada and Japan, and it has encouraged European companies to bid on contracts to supply drilling, refining and petrochemical equipment.

"There's a psychological war going on," a U.S. official said. "The United States and Mexico know the main issue between them is energy, but they're both trying to pretend they don't need each other."

This posturing is most apparent on the question of natural gas. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger says Washington cannot pay the export price demanded by Mexico for the surplus gas Mexico has available.

Nevertheless, many energy experts believe that both countries have a basic interest in concluding a natural gas export agreement and that a decision to resume negotiations will emerge from Mr. Carter's talks with Mexico's president, Jose Lopez Portillo, during Mr. Carter's visit Feb. 14-16.

After the Energy Department vetoed the price that Mexico demanded for its gas exports in 1977, Pemex immediately dropped plans to build a pipeline as far as the Rio Grande for export into Texas and decided instead to build a domestic pipeline network and encourage local industry to switch from fuel oil to natural gas for its basic energy.

But Mexico's gas output and reserves far exceed domestic demand, and Pemex officials concede that the pipeline could be extended to the U.S. border in a matter of months.

Similarly, while Mr. Schlesinger has argued that the rise in U.S. gas production has alleviated the need for Mexican imports, Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California and Gov. William Clements of Texas have both traveled to Mexico City in recent months to express interest in buying Mexican gas.

On oil, the psychological struggle is less immediate, although discussions over it also reflect Mexico's sensitivity to the United States' sudden interest in its oil nationalized oil industry and Washington's apparent desire to undermine Mexico's belief that it now has a strong bargaining card with Washington. "Mexico has an essential oil power," one U.S. official said. "By that, I mean it has huge reserves underground. But it does not have real oil power because it cannot drastically increase or cut back its oil production overnight, as Saudi Arabia can do."

Following a series of U.S. intelligence reports that Mexico could be exporting as much as 5 million barrels a day to the United States by

1985, Mr. Lopez Portillo responded by announcing that production would be held at 2.25 million barrels a day between 1980 and 1982, when he leaves office. Of this, only 1 million barrels a day would be available for export. Some U.S. officials, therefore, feel ways should be found to encourage Mexico to step up production.

While 85 percent of Mexico's current exports of 460,000 barrels a day still go to the United States, Pemex has also recently agreed to sell 100,000 barrels a day each to France and Canada, beginning next year. A contract with Japan for 250,000 barrels a day is pending final approval. Spain has also agreed

to buy oil from Mexico in exchange for Mexico's purchase of Spanish equipment, and Israel currently buys 35,000 barrels a day.

At present, Mexico gets 70 percent of its huge imports of oil-industry equipment from U.S. companies, which benefit not only from a traditional relationship with Pemex, but also from the proximity of the United States and favorable exchange rates.

Seminar on Needs

Nevertheless, the London-based Offshore Center, a company that promotes sales of oil equipment, organized a seminar here in last month for 35 European companies, 23 of them British, where they were told of Pemex's future technology needs.

"Pemex made it quite clear to us that they want to buy less in the United States and more in Europe," one British businessman remarked.

One further development has also begun to raise U.S. eyebrows. Although Mexico is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and has turned down previous invitations to join, along with Britain, Canada and Norway, it has agreed to attend a meeting in London in March with an OPEC delegation comprising representatives of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Venezuela and Algeria.

While Mexico continues to follow OPEC's pricing policy, this will be its first direct contact with OPEC members and will be the first time which OPEC and non-OPEC nations have jointly reviewed prospects for the world oil market.

Hans Lenzlinger, Defector Conduit, Is Found Dead

ZURICH, Feb. 5 (AP) — Hans Lenzlinger, 50, self-admitted head of a professional smuggling ring that helped Eastern Europeans flee to the West, was found fatally shot in his apartment-office in a Zurich suburb this morning, police reported. They said they had no clues on the slaying.

The Swiss businessman, who claimed to have helped hundreds of East Germans, Czechs and others cross into the West during his seven-year career, was repeatedly assailed by Eastern European media as a "mastermind of slave trade."

Mr. Lenzlinger said that he was paid between 30,000 to 50,000 Swiss francs (about \$18,000 to \$30,000) per successful flight. His name was repeatedly mentioned in Eastern European trials of alleged helpers.

British Judge Orders Extradition of Proll

LONDON, Feb. 5 (Reuters) — A British magistrate today ordered that suspected urban guerrilla Astrid Proll be extradited to West Germany. Miss Proll's solicitor said she would appeal.

Miss Proll, 31, is accused of shooting at an unarmed government agent and a policeman in Frankfurt eight years ago and of being a member of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang. She has been claiming British citizenship through her marriage to a London plumber and her lawyers hope this will prevent extradition.

Pakistan Court To Rule Today On Bhutto Fate

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Feb. 5 (UPI) — Pakistan's Supreme Court will announce tomorrow its decision on the appeal of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was sentenced to death, official sources said today.

At the same time, the Supreme Court will rule on appeals by four officials of the defunct Federal Security Force, also under a death sentence handed down by the Lahore High Court.

Mr. Bhutto, 51, was found guilty last March of ordering a political opponent killed in November, 1974. If the court upholds the death sentences, the accused will be allowed to file a review petition in the same court within 30 days. If that review is rejected, they can file a petition of mercy to the head of state.

Mr. Bhutto, who was ousted in a bloodless coup in July, 1977, has instructed his family not to file a mercy petition in the event his death sentence is upheld.

'Moonies,' Others Disrupt Congress Session on Cults

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI) — As hundreds of others jammed halls hoping to get in, members of religious cults today booted witnesses at an unofficial congressional hearing on cults described cult methods as "a battle for the mind" and prescription for violence and death.

Grace Sloan, whose 6-year-old son was killed in December in the mass murder-suicide at Jonestown, Guyana, testified that public knowledge of cults might prevent another such tragedy.

"Cults use an argument of religious liberty to create a smoke screen in the minds of the government and the general public," she said.

Jackie Speier, legal counsel to Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., who was murdered at Jonestown, said she hoped the committee would remember "perhaps the singularly most important fact of Jonestown: It can happen again."

Virginia Mabry, a former "Moonie," explained she was ordered to commit "heavenly deception" and to deceive anyone outside the Unification organization, to help secure a world with Moon as ruler.

Outside, several hundred "Moonies" picketed and demonstrated while a brass band played "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and spiritual songs.

Church members both inside and outside the hearing carried signs attacking Sen. Dole's role as chairman. One said: "Repeal the First Amendment, Elect Sen. Dole President."

Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., a "born-again Christian," warned that even though religious tolerance allows "considerable breathing space for cranks and charlatans," the government should not launch "a pattern of pre-emptive interference with even marginal religious groups."

In addition to cult followers angry over the hearing, there was strong opposition from establishment groups.

"Although I, too, find some of their educational methods distasteful, they are not as a legal matter different in quality than the tactics used by virtually every religious faith and secular institution in our society," said the Rev. Barry Lynn, an official of the United Church of Christ.

Robert Dole, R-Kan., and other members of Congress at the hearing into the burgeoning phenomenon of religious cults, by who could not get into the hearing, picketed and demonstrated outside the Russell Senate Office building.

Inside, the cultists shouted "liar," Rabbi Maurice Davis, a New York "deprogrammer," described cult methods as "a prescription for violence and death" akin to the Youth Movement. [A deprogrammer is a person who attempts to persuade members of cults that have been "brainwashed" into putting a cult's ideology. Often, "programming" is done without consent of the cult member.]

Patrick, an often-arrested, reversal deprogrammer, drew applause and boos when he called "make willing slaves" of people.

His methods constitute "a conspiracy to turn this country into a totalitarian nation," Mr. Patrick said. "It's a battle for the mind."

He said the Unification Church of the Sun Myung Moon and other groups said the hearing was a witch hunt and an attempt to violate religious freedom. The Alliance for Preservation of Religious Liberties representing the cult groups, decried that Sen. Dole resign.

Mr. Dole, who held a similar hearing three years ago at the re-

population of U.S.

aches 220 Million

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI)

The U.S. population officially had 220 million persons today (10:45 a.m., EST, to be exact).

Commerce Department's Mr. Clock, which estimates U.S. population, adds a per-

son in 19 seconds, taking into

births, deaths, immigration

emigration.

ALPINE TRACK — The West German team, driven by Hans Gruen, is off and running in the European Eskimo-dog-sled competition. More than 60 sleds from seven European countries participated in the competition that was held yesterday in Tannheim, Austria.

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

United Press International

World War II Documents Show

Japan Sought Nazi Jets, Allied Penicillin

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON (WP) — During World War II, the Japanese tried desperately to acquire the blueprints for the jet fighter being developed by their German allies and the formula for penicillin being developed by their Allied enemies.

The Japanese wanted the secret of penicillin so badly that they tried to steal it from the Russians, with whom they still had diplomatic relations.

The Japanese also sent agents to sift through the debris of a just-bombed German laboratory near Frankfurt that had been attempting to make penicillin. The Japanese finally got some penicillin in 1944 from a laboratory outside Barcelona.

These facts are in once-secret documents just turned over to the National Archives by the National Security Agency, whose World War II predecessor broke the Japanese diplomatic code before the war began and systematically decoded Japanese cables throughout the war.

The importance that the Japanese attached to acquiring penicillin's formula was underlined in a coded cable sent April 21, 1944, by Japan's foreign minister to his ambassador in Moscow. The cable read:

"It is imperative . . .

"The Soviet Union, England and America are manufacturing an extremely powerful drug called penicillin, which is making a tremendous contribution to the curing of wounded soldiers. The military au-

thorities sent me word the other day that it is imperative that we get for them the best formula for the manufacture of this medicine.

"The Soviet Union is developing the product to a high degree of excellence," the cable continued. "Although I know it will be very difficult, I wonder if you could not secretly get me some data which would enable us to reproduce this product."

Japan was unsuccessful in acquiring penicillin secrets everywhere it tried until it turned to Spain, with whom it had maintained friendly relations — indeed, during the war, Japan operated a spy ring comprising members of Spain's diplomatic delegation to the United States. On May 7, 1944,

Japan's minister to Madrid cabled Tokyo that he had "obtained samples" of unrefined and refined penicillin from the Barcelona laboratory.

"Together with research results," the ambassador cabled Tokyo, "I am sending these samples as soon as possible by submarine."

It is unclear from the documents whether Japan was able to profit from its penicillin coup, just as it is unclear what happened with Japan's attempts to secure the German blueprints for the jet fighter.

Jet-Testing Cable

As early as Feb. 25, 1944, the Japanese military attaché in Berlin cabled Tokyo that the Messerschmitt Co. was testing such a plane.

"It is of immediate importance that we negotiate an agreement with the Messerschmitt Co.," the cable from Berlin to Tokyo said. "I have it from a secret source at Messerschmitt that the end of 1944 will see the appearance of a practical jet-propelled fighter."

A return cable from Tokyo said: "Japan should dispatch technicians at once and begin the study of this plane while it is still experimental. Meanwhile, negotiate for the Messerschmitt plane or at least for the plans."

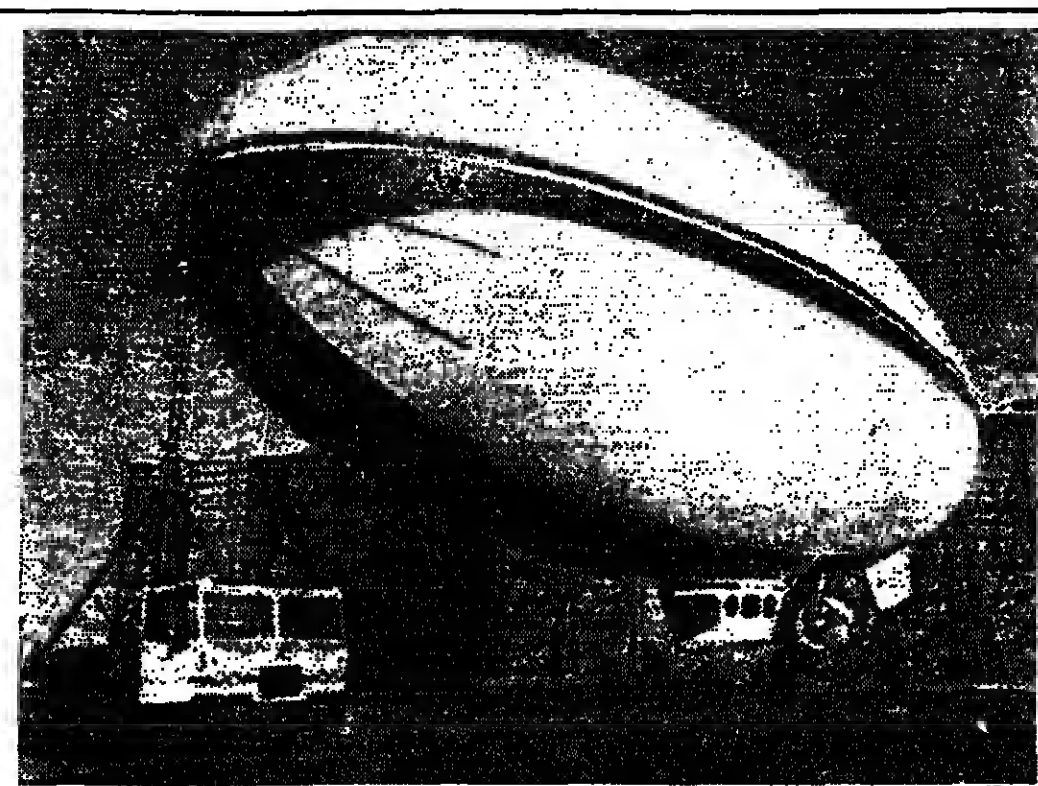
Barely a week later, the Japanese and Germans signed an agreement providing for a general exchange of patent rights concerning the "inventions of war." But, while negotiations continued and plans were made to take Messerschmitt engineers to Japan by submarine, it remains unclear whether even a prototype of the jet plane later built by Germany was ever built or tested by the Japanese.

One reason may have been that Japan could not afford to buy the German plane or even its plans. By April, 1944, according to the documents released by the National Security Agency, Japan's lend-lease debt to Germany was such that Berlin was insisting that it be paid off with 50 tons of gold.

By September, Japan did send six tons of gold to Germany by submarine, but prospects for the rest were slim. One cable from Tokyo to Berlin said: "It is impossible to meet such a large demand."

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. Please authors not contact. Send for free booklet: H-3 VANTAGE Press, 516 W 24 St., New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.



BRITISH AIRSHIP TESTED — Britain's first commercially built airship in nearly 50 years prepared for its first test flight near London. The \$1.2-million airship, designed by Aerospace Developments, can cruise at 60 miles an hour and costs about \$19 to operate.

As Senate Policy Hearings Open

U.S. Pledge to Sell Taiwan Jets Sought

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (NYT) — Several senators plan to seek a commitment from the Carter administration to sell advanced jet fighters to Taiwan that were previously refused as part of the price for congressional support for the termination of the mutual defense treaty with Nationalist China.

The question of specific weapons that will be sold to Taiwan looms as one of the major issues as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee opens hearings today on the administration's new China policies and, in particular, on legislation to deal with Taiwan on a non-governmental basis.

Senators predict an extensive and critical examination of the administration's secret negotiations with Peking and of the surprise announcement Dec. 15 that diplomatic ties were being transferred from Taipei to Peking.

Senatorial Resentment

Most senators seem to accept the decision to establish full relations with Peking, but the lack of advance consultation left considerable resentment on Capitol Hill.

Administration officials said that they would be willing to accept various congressional proposals, so long as no effort is made to revise the basic agreement with Peking to sever all government-to-government ties with Taiwan.

But the security of Taiwan seems to remain a major concern for Congress. Although President Carter has stressed the United States "expectation" that Peking would not use force to reunite Taiwan with the mainland, a general view here has been that such assumptions were an insufficient security guarantee for a longtime ally that after the end of this year would no longer have a defense treaty with the United States.

"The administration is relying on the assurance . . . that the Chinese will try to resolve the Taiwan issue peacefully," said Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, chairman of the subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific affairs.

"In my judgment," he said, "this will necessitate a security resolution stating U.S. determination to provide Taiwan the opportunity to decide its own fate without outside interference; arms sales of specific defensive weapons systems to in-

sure that Taiwan cannot be coerced; and economic assurances that continue the benefits of most-favored-nation status, Export-Import Bank credits and government-backed insurance programs."

The administration has sent to the Foreign Relations Committee a legislative package to insure continued commercial, cultural and other relations, but committee Chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho, and others have criticized the legislation as inadequate, because it does not directly address the security question.

Twelve congressional resolutions have already been introduced to give specific security commitments to Taiwan. Sens. Church and Glenn intend to revise many of them to incorporate their ideas, and they plan to amend the administration's proposed legislation to reflect their security concerns.

Commitment on Aircraft

Sen. Glenn also wants a commitment that Taiwan will be able to buy an advanced fighter plane. Some senators, including Jesse Helms, R-N.C., want the F-16, one of the country's top fighters, to be promised to Taiwan. Sen. Glenn and others are said to believe that the F-5G, a new version of the F-5B, which already is manufactured on Taiwan, would be sufficient.

The administration in November approved the sale of 48 additional F-5Es to Taiwan, but announced that it had rejected the Nationalists' request for the F-16, the F-18 and the F-4.

Administration officials have said that Taiwan can receive the military equipment it has already ordered, and that starting in 1980 it will be able to purchase new, limited types of defensive arms. Under a pledge made to Peking, Washington has agreed to refrain from new arms commitments to Taiwan this year.

Greater U.S., Soviet Research Urged

Accurate Quake Prediction Is Near, Soviet Expert Says

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 — Within five years, the Soviet Union expects to be able to forecast the location, intensity and timing of earthquakes to within a few days of their occurrence, according to a leading Soviet earth physicist.

"According to our forecasts, within the next five years we will be able to organize effective, operational prediction" in the country's seismologically active Central Asian republics, Mikhail Sadovsky, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and director of its Institute of Earth Physics, said here last week.

"I have no doubt that in the same period it will be possible to organize a similar ability in California," Mr. Sadovsky said.

Acceleration of Studies

He made his comments in an interview at the end of a five-day meeting here of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection. It was the 7th annual meeting of the group, which coordinates research projects under the joint scientific agreement on the environment signed in 1972 between the two nations.

It was learned that the Russians proposed at the meeting a major acceleration of earthquake prediction studies based on new mathematical models developed here which the Russians feel are a major breakthrough in predicting the timing of earthquakes.

The models, or formulas, are used to evaluate a number of different physical signs of a possible earthquake and to mesh them into a prediction on when, where, and how strong the quake will be.

U.K. Campaigns To Counter IRA Over Prisoners

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP) — The government has launched an unprecedented propaganda campaign — with the United States as the main target — to counter Irish Republican Army charges that convicted guerrillas in Northern Ireland are forcibly kept in stinking cells.

About 340 IRA men in the Maze prison near Belfast are refusing to wear prison uniforms, do prison work, clean their cells or use lavatories, to press demands for political-prisoner status.

The Northern Ireland Office, which refuses to recognize the guerrillas as anything but criminals, has begun worldwide distribution of a four-page pamphlet that explains that the protesters' plight is self-inflicted.

The United States is the main target of the campaign because the increasingly bitter protest has aroused widespread sympathy among some of the 15 million Irish-Americans and the support of a number of congressmen. The protest has been going on for nearly three years.

Extradition Plan a Change of Policy

Israel to Ask for Alleged War Criminal

JERUSALEM, Feb. 5 (AP) — Israel has added a new element to the global search for those who took part in Nazi Germany's death campaign against the Jews. The government is now seeking extradition of accused Nazi war criminals to put them on trial.

"We have to try Nazis we know about and nobody else is trying," said state attorney Gabriel Bach, who has been to Brazil and the Netherlands filing extradition papers for men nearly 80 years old whose alleged crimes were committed almost four decades ago.

In its 30 years of existence, Israel has tried only one war criminal, Adolf Eichmann, and hanged him. As the home of many survivors of Nazi death camps, Israel has provided witnesses for war crimes trials in Europe.

But former governments, while arguing that war criminals be prosecuted, have not sought to bring them to trial here.

Wagner and Menten

A new policy is emerging under Polish-born Prime Minister Menachem Begin, whose parents, brother, two sisters and nephew perished in the Nazi holocaust. Israel is asking for extradition of Gustav Wagner from Brazil and Peter Menten from the Netherlands.

The Justice Ministry sent Mr. Bach to Brazil late last year to request Wagner's extradition. "Brazil has had no intention of trying him. It has a law stating that it cannot try someone for murder more than 20 years after the event," Mr. Bach said.

"Brazil has not determined whether Wagner can be extradited and to whom," he noted. Should Israel get Wagner, 78, he would be charged with crimes against the Jewish people. "We have evidence that he murdered people. Plus he was in charge of handing out death sentences as the

deputy commander of Sobibor," Mr. Bach said. Sobibor was a Nazi death camp in eastern Poland, where 250,000 Jews were murdered between March, 1942, and December, 1943.

"Brazilian officials have said that Israel may not receive Wagner because the state did not exist at the time of the crimes," Mr. Bach said. The same point was argued in Eichmann's defense.

Eichmann, who was in charge of carrying out Hitler's "final solution of the Jewish problem," was kidnapped in Argentina in 1961 by Israeli agents and brought to Israel, where he was tried and convicted under the 1950 Nazi and Nazi Collaborator Law.

Eichmann was hanged in 1962. A new policy is emerging under Polish-born Prime Minister Menachem Begin, whose parents, brother, two sisters and nephew perished in the Nazi holocaust.

When the Dutch legal authorities did not immediately appeal the decision, Israel alerted Interpol, expressed dismay through its Parliament, and sent Mr. Bach to the Netherlands.

In December of last year, a district court in The Hague annulled an Amsterdam court decision sentencing Menten to 15-20 years in jail for complicity in the 1941 massacre of 20 to 30 Polish Jews in the village of Podhorocze, now part of the Soviet Union.

When the Dutch legal authorities did not immediately appeal the decision, Israel alerted Interpol, expressed dismay through its Parliament, and sent Mr. Bach to the Netherlands.

Petition Drive in Israel JERUSALEM, Feb. 5 (NYT) — A group of Americans living in Israel started a petition drive yesterday to urge President Carter to move the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The promoters, Democrats Abroad (Israel), recalled in a statement that the Democratic Party platform of 1976 supported making Jerusalem the capital of Israel.

"Both countries feel it may possible to achieve earthquake prediction with a high degree of reliability in the next several years," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency administrator, Doug Costle, said. Mr. Costle is chair of the U.S. side of the joint commission.

Doubling of Numbers

Given that optimism, he added, "we are looking at an accelerated activity" under the joint research effort. He said that the Soviet Union is particularly advanced in the mathematics of earthquake prediction.

It is understood that the acceleration proposed by the Russian could double or even triple the U.S. financial commitment to the project. Currently more than \$500,000 a year is reportedly funded.

The acceleration would also involve a doubling in the number of scientists traveling between the United States and the Soviet Union in the project. "The ball is in court now," a U.S. source commented.

U.S. scientists are divided over the prospects of any near-term ability to predict earthquakes accurately. Soviet scientists have long been more bullish and have claimed limited success at earthquake prediction.

Mr. Sadovsky said Friday that feels that earthquake prediction now more a question of technique than of science. He said the problem of predicting earthquake intensity is more or less solved, and if quakes can be pinpointed "sufficiently." The big problem, he said, is predicting when they will occur accurately enough to make such information useful in saving lives.

He said there are very many precursors to a quake, but none 100-percent reliable. Such precursors include changes in underground water levels and gas composition, deformation of the earth's crust and changes in the atmosphere's electrical charge.

"We need a whole complex of precursors to make prediction," Mr. Sadovsky remarked. Using number of such physical signs, mathematicians can come up with models that make accurate predictions possible, he suggested.

Another Soviet expert, Kel Borik, has developed a mathematical program for earthquake prediction which the Russians believe very promising, sources said. Because of his work, the Russian made the surprise proposal for major increase in funding and staffing levels for the project.

While the Russians are advancing in the mathematics of earthquake prediction, they are particularly interested in U.S. computer technology to process the data.

© Los Angeles Times

Polish Aide in Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 (AP) — Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtasz arrived today for a visit at the invitation of the Soviet government, Tass said.

Menten, 79, a millionaire art collector, remains in the Netherlands. Dutch authorities are in the process of drawing up an appeal and have blocked Menten's escape by refusing to renew his passport.

Faint Prospect

"Legal experts, however, say there is only a faint prospect Menten's extradition to a court in the Netherlands," Mr. Bach added.

Mr. Bach brings a certain personal involvement to his legal demands for justice for ex-Nazi family Ned Berlin to Amsterdam October, 1938, just two weeks before Kristallnacht — the night of broken glass, when Nazis wrecked Jewish businesses, homes and synagogues throughout Germany.

Kristallnacht was the open sign of the general Nazi plan to exterminate the Jews. Mr. Bach was then, and in March, 1940, his family left Amsterdam for Palestine two months before the Nazis rolled into the Netherlands.

During the Eichmann trial years later, a non-Jewish Amsterdam-classmate read about Mr. Bach and wrote him, saying that not a single Jew in their school had escaped the Nazis took over.

"The holocaust," Mr. Bach said, "was something you read about and heard about, but you could do anything. The Eichmann trial gave me a certain sense of satisfaction."

German Law May Change FRANKFURT, Feb. 5 (Reuter) — West German Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel said yesterday that the law probably would be changed to allow continued prosecution of Nazi war criminals after the present time limit expires December.

He said in a radio interview there had been a change in opinion toward lifting the statute of limitations, stimulated by last month's screening in West Germany of a U.S. television series, "Holocaust," which deals with the mass murder of the Jews.

The current law sets a limit of 3 years on investigating murders. Unless the Bundestag alters the law, no new investigations of suspected Nazi murderers will be allowed after the end of this year.

Faugeron
ÉLABORE POUR VOUS
UNE CUISINE
PERSONNALISÉE
52, RUE DE LONGCHAMP, 75116
Tél. : 727.95.02 - 704.24.53
Café d'été, Salon particulier 10 à 14 courvoisier
FERME SAMEDI ET DIMANCHE

Required for Switzerland
EXPERIENCED NURSE
to take care of a boy (2½ years).
Excellent conditions for a trustworthy person who enjoys travelling. Minimum age 25 years. Diploma and excellent references required.
Please apply with photograph, references and telephone number to
chiffre Q 03-990147 Publications, CH-4010 Basle, Switzerland.
Replies only to serious candidates.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

SNC-RUST

SENIOR PLANNING, ESTIMATING AND PROCUREMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN PULP AND PAPER

Senior Planner
Senior Estimator
Senior P.A.

One of Canada's leading engineer-procure-construct companies serving the pulp and paper industry has immediate openings in its Montreal head office for qualified technical staff:
Senior Project Planner: A minimum of ten years' experience on industrial projects and at least three years' field experience in planning, scheduling and monitoring is essential. Candidates should know CPM and computerized techniques.
Senior Estimator: Candidates need some ten years' experience in estimating all EPC disciplines in heavy industrial projects. Knowledge of the pulp and paper industry and experience with turnkey contractors are assets.
Senior Purchasing Agent: Candidates should have ten years' experience with engineering and/or construction firms in the procurement of major equipment for large industrial projects. Experience in worldwide procurement with international financing is a definite asset.
Do you have these qualifications? Then, it's your opportunity to grow with a dynamic, Canadian company.
Send résumé to:
Manager of Employment
SNC-RUST Ltd.
1, Complexe Desjardins
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H5B 1B2

Junior Marketing and Sales Executives.
World wide company in its field with strong overseas growing markets. Selling through a network of distributors, agents and directly to end users, dedicated to efficient servicing of its customers.
Has opening for two junior aggressive marketing executives. Immediate assignment in the field within global sales policy will follow recruitment and short training.
Required background: broad general education, sales experience. Exposure to overseas markets.
Extensive travels will be routine.
We wish energetic personalities perfect command of English essential. Other proficiencies will be considered as bonus.
Residence in the Little metropolitan area.
Documentation sur poste aux candidats présélectionnés.
APPRÉCIATION REMISE APRES PREMIER ENTRETIEN
FRANCE
Adresser lettre manuscrite, C.V. détaillé, Saisie actuelle et photo (retourner), sous Rét. 402 P. 39, rue Etienne-Marcel, 75001 PARIS
DELEGATIONS: PARIS - LYON - NANTES - TOULOUSE

chief accountant
FF 120.000 +
Our client, a multinational company, is seeking to fill a post of Chief Accountant, who will be responsible for the accounting operations of two subsidiaries located in the Paris area. The candidate must have formal accounting qualifications, 3 to 5 years of proven experience, preferably in an Anglo-Saxon environment and be perfectly bilingual English-French. Familiarity with the American reporting requirements as well as a knowledge of French commercial law and fiscality would be desirable.
Please send your C.V. to I.C.A. Ref. 923-HT who will forward. Total discretion is guaranteed.
I.C.A. International Classified Advertising
3, RUE D'HAUTEVILLE - 75010 - PARIS

Small Spanish Finance Company
is looking for an internationally oriented Banker to develop contacts with corporate and private clients and to structure and realize financial transactions.
Experience in international and Spanish credit procedures as well as fluent Spanish and English or German are prerequisites.
This position could attract either a
Junior Banker
for whom this position would be a first step in a career with an international group with the possibility of transfer to associate companies in Switzerland, the United Kingdom or the United States of America after successful completion of the assignment in Madrid or a retired.
Bank Executive
living in Spain who is interested in developing client contacts and supervising and educating a small staff.
Replies should be addressed to cipher 8405
MOSSÉ ANNONCEUR LTD., P.O. BOX, CH-8023 ZÜRICH, Switzerland.

How to answer Box Number Ads:
All replies to I.H.T. Paris box numbers published without complete address should be sent to:
International Herald Tribune, 181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France, who will forward.

To place your Int'l Executive Opportunities ad call your nearest representative. List in the Classified Section

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

INTERNATIONAL BANKER/FINANCIER
Highly experienced commercial and merchant banking, Far East (most recent) U.S.A., Europe and Africa, seeks executive position. Also successful in setting up new ventures. Skilled administrator and business developer. Outstanding references. Present nationality French, speaks English, French, Dutch, German, some Italian.
Write for Box D 1274, International Herald Tribune, 92200 Neuilly, France.

TRADER - MARKETER
Permit C. Long experience in international markets. Seeks challenging position with company based in Geneva. For first contact please write to Cipher A 18-113040, Publications, CH 1211 Geneva 3, Switzerland.

SENIOR INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE
General management, finance, administration, personnel, organization. Many years successful management experience in Europe and Middle East, EEC national, 34, English, French, German, Degrees in Economics and B. Admin. Looking for challenging position with multinational company. Presently Paris based, willing to travel.
Write Box D 1274, International Herald Tribune, 92200 Neuilly, France.

GENERAL SURGEON
Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons, E.C.F.A.G. and Diploma of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Ex-Provincial surgeon East Africa, practiced also Europe, Arabia, Ethiopia and some 20 months study in United States. Now finishing 5 years as an air surgeon with East African Flying Doctor Service. Trained paravascular and student pilot, scuba diving.
Available July 79 or January '80 as surgeon (and physician) for work anywhere for adequate remuneration.
Absolute believer in private enterprise. Will accept bachelor status. Purpose of exercise is education of children in own manner.
Write to: U.S. Gilchrist, African Medical and Research Foundation, P.O. Box 30125, Nairobi, Kenya.

"INTERNATIONAL TEACHING JOBS"
appears each Saturday in the IHT Classified Section.
To place your ad contact your local IHT representative (addresses in today's Classified Section) or International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France. Tel. 747-12-65. Telex 612822.

Mrs. Fanfani: Focus On Things Italian

By Hebe Dorsey

OME (IHT) — Mariapia Fanfani, photographer-author of the Italian Senate president, met her husband "on the spot," she says, "just like Jackie Kennedy."

It was apropos that she asked Fanfani, just back from a trip to Romania in 1973, to write an introduction to "Romania, Last World," one of her eight books. He became friends, she said, and had been widowed; they married in 1975.

At Palazzo Giustiniani, their official residence, Mrs. Fanfani proudly shows a copy of another book — on Poland, this time, a commission by the Polish government; she is about to present it to Pope John Paul II.

"We have to be careful with that, it's my last copy," she said, holding the white, leather-bound book.

A professional photographer, she has circled the world three times. Mrs. Fanfani is a tall, middle-aged woman with short, black-and-white hair, and a handsome combination of high cheekbones, strong jaw, warm smile and quick, sensuous eyes.

She learned photography in New York with Evelyn Hofer, she said, and two of them went to Ireland, where Mrs. Fanfani worked on several newspapers, including the Irish Times. "Then," she said, "I got interested in Palladian architecture and took pictures of the Italian Embassy in Dublin." That began a series of books on "Italian Embassies Throughout the World," in which she covered 65 embassies including Japan, India, Poland, London, Russia and Portugal. "Lisbon is one of the prettiest," she said.

Her third book on Italian embassies was published a month ago.

Actually, while each embassy is extensively photographed, that is the pretext for Mrs. Fanfani to go through the country and deliver thorough photo coverage of people and places. "I try to imitate National Geographic," she said. "I go inside the country and live with the people, often very simply."

"Each embassy is different," she said. "Some are furnished with modern, others are traditional. It depends on the building. Washington has two, an old one and a modern one." She has pictures of both.

Easy to Recognize

The pictures tell the story. The United States is easy to recognize with pictures of Capitol Hill, the New York skyline and Times Square. But some of the most interesting pictures are of people — a group of office people bustling down Wall Street; a reflective, straw-hatted black man; or an erect, sad-eyed and very Italian-looking man.

In the chapter on the United States, she also has a picture taken in 1965 of Pope Paul VI addressing the United Nations, which was then presided over by Mr. Fanfani. Each chapter opens on a picture of the Italian flag. Even then, Mrs. Fanfani tries to render an idea of the country. The flag at the Italian Embassy in Mexico, for instance, is shot through a barrage of exotic flowers, giving an idea of that country's lush vegetation. In Tunisia, the flag is seen against a deep blue sky and that country's typical blue-and-white architecture.

Egypt is beautiful, with its minarets, pyramids, sailboats on the Nile — and, again, its people, including a shepherd in the desert, or bright-eyed, smiling children at a window with a portrait of President Anwar Sadat in the background.

Jazz

A Mixture of Bebop, Dixieland

By Michael Zwerin

ARIS, Feb. 5 (IHT) — It's so wonderfully French — music cannot understand without an analogy. Based on a idea of R. France producer Andre Fran- the Anachronic Jazz Band's bebop melodies such as "Salt Nuts," "Jordu," "Yardbird" and "Round Midnight" in hand style. Not only do they fit appropriate, they sound as if they were written for a dixieland band — double nostalgia in a reverse twist. The irony is beboppers once considered material so revolutionary, it almost hear Charlie Par- anthing.

the birth of bebop in the jazz has been divided into a long number of irreconcilable ps. Except for a handful of ad- versers like Pee Wee Russell, my Giffure, and Django hardt towards the end of his few musicians have dared to stylistic no-man's lands.

he Anachronic Jazz Band re- presents a veritable invasion on two ts. It is a philosophical state- against stylistic boxes.

z is badly treated by the cul- t establishment. The people play it tend to feel sorry for it. They exaggerate their stance. They build psychologi- cal and musical defense mecha- nisms, which makes the form more ed than it need be. It is often sed of being lowbrow sa-

loon/brothel music. Overcompens- ating, musicians play as intellectu- ally as possible, forgetting that part of their music's strength is its good- time, toe-tapping side. Whatever its faults, dixieland maintains this side.

John S. Wilson, a critic for The New York Times, wrote: "The Anachronic Jazz Band should open the doors to a wide expansion of the repertoire of traditional bands, which have become worn and drab through constant repetition of a limited set of tunes... the prospect of further investigations [is] exciting."

Further investigations may be limited, however. The band's co- leader, Mr. Richard, says, "There are many bebop themes left. We've already done the most inter- esting. Later we've started going into more adventurous harmonic material like Coltrane's "Giant Steps," and we may do some Or- nette Coleman lines — "Lonely

Babylonian Wall Found

BAGHDAD, Iraq Feb. 5 (UPI) — A sacred wall at a site known as the "Alley of Temples" has been lo- cated by an archaeological team working at a dig in the biblical city of Babylon, the Iraqi News Agency reported. The wall formed the eastern part of a ziggurat, a temple tower of the Babylonians built like a pyramid in successive stages with outside staircases and a shrine at the top, the agency said.

Eating Out

A Romeyer Treat Sprouts in Brussels

By Naomi Barry

RUSSELS (IHT) — Pierre Romeyer, reputedly the most valued chef of Belgium, has a awarded another honor. The 51-Romeyer, roly-poly as the national chefs of yore, received Gault Millau Cle d'Or for excel- lence to celebrate his Gold Key from two French arbiters of taste, be- on a dinner for a full house of 35 from Le Tout Bruxelles.

During the aperitif (sumptuous 5 courses of tiny Oseid oys- sers bloated with caviar), Romeyer was weighed to be gifted 1 his equivalent in Chateau cours 1974 — 66 bottles of the 1-Medoc.

Despite his own solidity, he pre- d a meal that was exquisitely 1. It began with a Petite Mar- e aux Truites Crustacees. In each of course was a generous 1 of lobster, crayfish and 1ops.

custom of the house, all the bread and rolls had been baked on the premises.

Romeyer had picked a premier cru white Bordeaux, Chateau Climens 1970, to go with the dessert, a Biscuit a la Mandarine.

Adroit Service

The adroit service had an easy quality about it, polite without pretension.

Romeyer is a big place, but it is so permeated with the personality of its owner that despite the grand scale, it has some of the relaxed atmosphere of a bistro. It is a luxuri- ous lodge 11 kilometers southeast of Brussels, at the edge of the For- est of Soignes, the most important beech forest on the continent.

With its view on a duck pond and its proximity to the woods, Romeyer is an easy outing to the country, a bare 20 minutes by car or taxi from the center of Brussels, except in bad weather. Consequently, the annual closing is February, when roads can be icy.

Pierre Romeyer came to the fore- front of the local gastronomic scene in 1959, with the Brussels World Fair. He was then 28. Count George Moens de Ferraig, executive director of the Exposition Univer- selle, chose Romeyer to be chef at the Palais du Belvedere, where all notable visitors were entertained.

Dinner for One

Several years ago Romeyer out- lined what he would serve himself were he invited to a private dinner for one:

"Six small Oseid oysters, each one with a spoon of large-grain gray caviar, and a turn of the pep- per mill. No lemon. Oysters and car- rian enhance each other's flavor. With that, a champagne nature of a white Burgundy not too perfumed.



The Fanfanis: photographer and painter.

So is Israel, where Mrs. Fanfani has captured the intense religious feeling. The coverage of the Italian Embassy in Peking was only a pre- lude to a recent book, "China, a Quarter of the World," which she compiled when she went with her husband on a one-month official visit.

"That was a fast job," she said. "I usually take six months for the pictures and six months for the text."

Mrs. Fanfani, 53, estimates that she has taken 20,000 pictures, many of which she has brought along in huge scrapbooks that fill half a room of Palazzo Giustiniani.

Her other idea has been to pho- tograph foreign embassies in Rome, "which I think is very important, because Rome has to

have the most beautiful embassies in the world. They are all located in palazzi." The most beautiful of all, she said, is Palazzo Farnese that houses the French Embassy.

Mrs. Fanfani, who uses a Nikon, said her first picture was taken with a Leica given by her father. Her first subject was Toscanini, represent- ing Mrs. Fanfani's keen interest in music. Her many social works include a yearly concert for Casa Verdi, a foundation for poor and elderly musicians.

But Mrs. Fanfani is not the only artist in the family; her husband has talent, too. Every Sunday, while Mrs. Fanfani works on her pictures, the 71-year-old former premier dons a white smock and goes to his easel.

Waverley Root Lobster: Not Always Symbol of Luxury

PARIS — The lobster, like cham- pagne, foie gras, service and truffles, has long symbolized luxu- rious living. "My temples throb, my pulses boil," wrote Thomas Hood, about 1825, "I'm sick of Song, and Ode, and Ballad! So, Thyrsis, take the Midnight Oil! And pour it on a lobster salad." A century earlier, Pope had written: "Luxurious lobster-nights fare- well, / For sober, studious days."

Balzac was impressed less by the luxury of lobster than by its cost. "The lunch was splendid," he wrote, "but I thought I was seeing things when I read the number of pieces of gold demanded by the bill of fare [for] six dozen Oseid oysters, six culettes a la Souise, a chicken Marengo, and a mayon- naise of lobster" — which meant, in his time, lobster salad. ("There is nothing more delicious in life than the fireside, a lobster salad, and good conversation," said Byron.)

At about the same time that the price of lobster in France was shocking Balzac, Eliza Leslie in the United States was calling casually in her "Directions for Cookery" for three middle-sized lobsters (what- ever middle-sized may have meant in the United States, early in the 19th century) to be added to veal consommé to produce a modest soup. (She gave instructions at the same time for careful utilization of the coral, whose bright-red color seems to frighten a good many Americans away from this most delicious part of the lobster.) She used up a three-pound lobster, prodigally, to make ketchup.

Eight other lobster recipes in her cookbook suggest that lobster in those days must have been far less expensive in the United States than it had already become in Europe, where, after all, a rather thickly populated continent had been di- minishing the lobster population since the Stone Age. The American drain on this superb animal of the sea, except for the negligible in-

roads made by a scanty number of Indians, did not start until 1603, when we have from an early explor- er off the coast of Maine what seems to have been the first report on the American lobster: "We drew with a small net of 20 fathoms nigh the shore; we got about 30 very good and great lobsters."

I omit not to report, because it sheweth how great of profit fishing would be."

Function of Rarity

The high cost of lobster had, in 20th-century America as in 19th- century Europe, always been a function of its rarity. In 17th- century America there was no scar- city: the first settlers found the In- dians eating lobster. They steamed

cannons, though so far no one has demonstrated that lobsters can bear.

In Plymouth, where every storm piled up windrows of lobsters on the beach, their plentiful numbers caused them to be looked down upon as poor man's food, which could be picked up by anyone who thought it worth the trouble to stoop for it. When a group of new colonists arrived at Plymouth in 1622, Gov. William Bradford was mortified because the only "dish they could present their friends with was a lobster... without bread or anything else but a cup of fair water." Nevertheless, lobster had been eaten at the first Thanksgiving dinner, as we know from the archives of the Pilgrim Fa-

overfishing the most famous lobster fishing grounds to an extent which has done them probably permanent damage.

On the American side of the Atlantic, Maine, and on the Euro- pean side, Brittany, are the most publicized suppliers of high-quality lobsters. In Maine, by the time of World War I, the lobster catch had dwindled to about one-fourth of what it had been when the vogue for lobster set in, circa 1855; and though conservation measures have since improved the situation, it has not been possible to do better than bring the annual take of "Maine" lobsters back to a little more than half of the earlier figures — and two-thirds of these "Maine" lob- sters actually come from Canadian waters.

At least the same proportion of "Breton" lobsters are now import- ed into France from England or Ireland. These substitute fishing grounds are not going to hold out forever, and so far hatcheries have met with very little success in their attempts to get more lobsters into the sea. The obstacle that it has not yet been possible to overcome is the prodigal wastefulness of nature, which has been willing to sacrifice thousands of larvae to produce a single adult lobster. Man is simply not prolific enough; female lobsters can put more infants into the sea than man can.

Unless some means is found soon to maintain or replenish the lobster populations of the North Atlantic, this flavorful meat will disappear from our tables, except those of millionaires. The lobster will become an unfamiliar animal, and it will occur to no future Lewis Carroll to write:

"Tis the voice of the lobster;
I heard him declare,
"You have baked me too brown,
I must sugar my hair."

In the meantime, he is sweeten- ing the dinner check.
—Waverley Root

The first [U.S.] settlers found the Indians eating lobster. They steamed it, seasoned with sunflower-seed oil; boiled it in seawater; or cooked it together with clams and other shellfish in a clam bake.

it, seasoned with sunflower-seed oil; boiled it in seawater; or cooked it together with clams and other shellfish in a clam bake, a form of festivity they are credited with having invented.

When the Dutch arrived in New Amsterdam, that colony's first law- yer, Adrian van der Donck, re- ported that there were six-foot lob- sters in the bay, but "those a foot long are better for serving at table." There are no six-foot lobsters in New York Bay now, and have not been since the American Revolu- tion, when a writer of the times ex- plained that their size and numbers had decreased because they had been frightened away by the din of

thers Documentation Center in Leiden, Holland.

It would no doubt be hazardous to maintain that lobsters are immortal, but it is perhaps safe to assert that very few of them die of old age; and they seem capable of growing almost indefinitely.

Nature's scheme for the lobster presumably did not foresee the in- vasion of this terrestrial species, which has discovered that taking lobsters is child's play. A few years ago, for instance, when Ireland dis- covered skin diving, its practitioners began depleting the coastal wa- ters of lobsters so rapidly that tak- ing them in this fashion had to be forbidden. But meanwhile, by more conservative methods, man was

At Lloyds Bank International, everything we do adds up to one kind of bank

Resourceful

FOR companies and other organisations who operate multi-nationally, Lloyds Bank International has many different resources to offer.

Our strength is world-wide. It lies in the skills of our people, backed by the Lloyds Bank Group assets of £14 billion, our ability to mobilise funds quickly in a variety of currencies and in any part of the world, and our detailed knowledge of the international financial stage — the important people, the markets, the opportunities. All these add up to a depth of resources capable of solving your knottiest financial problem.

Eurocurrency leaders

One of our major skills is putting together the right package of Eurocurrency finance for our individual customers. In 1977 we managed forty syndicated loans totalling US \$6 billion. In 1978 we have been one of the world's foremost banks in lead-managing syndicated Eurocurrency loans. We are underwriters in over 85% of all Eurobond issues, and we are active as managers in this field. So you can see that whenever you need finance, it is worth- while asking us first about getting the resources together.

Skills in major project financing

Project finance, while it contains a very large funding element, calls for an ability to mobilise a wider range of resources than purely financial ones. Feasibility

studies, interpretation of technical data, empathy with the non-banking experts involved in the project — our level of



involvement in this complex aspect of finance is only matched by the skills we can bring to bear. Among major projects in which we have been involved are a large shipyard development in the Republic of Korea, an iron ore mine in Brazil, an aluminium smelter in Dubai and a liquefied natural gas plant in Iran.

Export credit — the know-how

Often a vital part of international financing is the provision of an export credit package, plus the necessary guarantees. The Lloyds Bank Group holds around 25% of the market for foreign currency export credits originating in the UK.



In addition, we at LBI have experts in the right places round the world with the local know- ledge to put resources together in exactly the right way. This on-the-spot representation by skilled professional bankers is one of the major assets of the bank. A major resource, if you like.

All the services you need

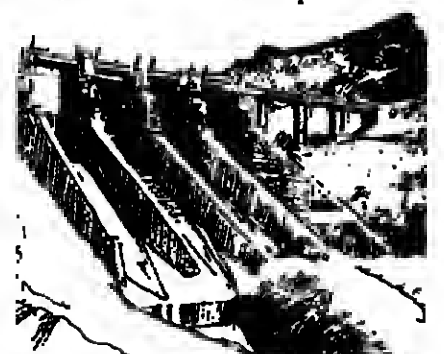
Supporting these key aspects of our world-wide activity are all the extra resources we offer in our full range of banking services. For example, we tackle corporate



The advanced automated steel mill in March- bowen, at Lloyds' request.

finance from an international point of view, helping you to raise capital in the most efficient way or to make the best use of the money you already have available. Here, our money management service plays a vital part, enabling corporate customers to use the banking systems of the world in a way that maximises return or minimises borrowing require- ments. Our investment services broaden the opportunities available to make the best use of your existing funds, either short- or long-term. And to complete the catalogue of the resources we have immediately on call for you,

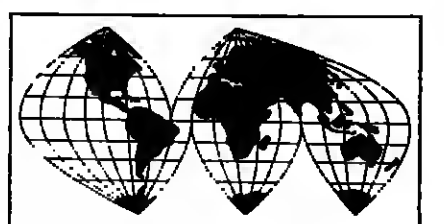
our trust department helps you and your key internationally-based staff to solve a host of legal, taxation and insurance problems.



The Central Grande hydro-electric scheme in El Salvador, part of a major development project of the Central American Hydroelectricity Ltd. Lloyds Bank helped to finance.

LBI — the resourceful bank

Think of resources in the broadest possible terms, and you're thinking of Lloyds Bank International. People, skills, assets, in-depth knowledge, mobilisation of the latest techniques and technology — we have them all. And they add up to the sort of international bank we are. Resourceful.



The Lloyds Bank Group has 500 offices in all five continents, with a total of 15,000 employees outside the UK. Representation is particularly strong in all the major financial centres of the world.



LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL
A member of the Lloyds Bank Group.
International banking at its best

Head office, 40-60 Queen Victoria Street (PO Box 241), London also Brussels, 208-4 Rue Royale, B-1000, Paris, 43 Boulevard des Capucines 75002, Frankfurt, Westendstrasse 28, D-6000, Amsterdam, Herengracht 444-446, Geneva, 1 Place Bel Air 1211, Bank of London and South America Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary), Madrid, Calle Serrano 90, Lisbon, Rua Azeite 40-48, and in all the world's major financial centres.

Whither the Republicans?

With domestic issues in a state of extreme partisan chaos in the United States (Mr. Carter is probably not surprised to find Sen. Kennedy on his left, but he must be a little startled to see Gov. Brown as far to the right as former Gov. Connally) the Republicans are naturally finding it rather difficult to find a theme for their forthcoming campaign. "Me politics," as James Reston calls it, is splitting major parties, in the United States and in other democracies. The broad spectrum that once marked Liberals apart from Conservatives, Democrats from Republicans, has given way to many divisive issues, plus a confusing drift toward constitutional control of government spending.

So it is not surprising that the Republican leaders, in an informal session in Maryland, have decided to emphasize foreign affairs and, in fact, to end the relatively bipartisan approach that has been characteristic of much of the conduct of international relations by the United States since World War II. "Vandenberg was right in his time," said Sen. Howard Baker, referring to the senator from Michigan who was a major influence in turning Republicans toward cooperation with Democratic presidents in foreign matters, "but I think we're right in our time."

The rejection of bipartisanship implied in this group's resolution that the Carter administration has let U.S. military power decline and ignored "Soviet aggressiveness" and that therefore the Senate should take the total U.S.-Soviet relationship into account when considering a strategic arms limitation

treaty obviously could make future negotiations between Moscow and Washington difficult. But it might also raise some problems for the Republicans who oppose Mr. Carter's resumption of diplomatic connections with China. For Peking would obviously agree with the results of the Maryland meeting, and Peking will play a larger role in this respect than Taipei.

The Republicans also seem to forget the origins of the Vandenberg bipartisanship and where it led. In Vandenberg's day, the issue was primarily isolation vs. international cooperation, and this continued through the lifetime of Robert Taft, who was unfriendly to the United Nations and hostile to such measures as the Marshall Plan. It was that attitude which Sen. Vandenberg rejected, and he worked with Democrats — into the Cold War.

It is doubtful whether any Republicans could accept genuine isolation today, although opponents of the Panama Treaty sometimes sounded that way. What the Maryland meeting decided was, in effect, to continue the Cold War that President Nixon tried to end with détente and the move toward China. The Republicans may argue that what they are really ready to struggle against is the way President Carter is carrying out the trend a Republican president launched. But in the heat of the campaign such distinctions will be difficult to draw. The question will still be asked: "Whither the Republicans?"

Comeback Within a Comeback

No wonder Teng Hsiao-ping did well among us. As the Chinese leader remarked to Shirley MacLaine, if there were Olympic medals for political comebacks, he would have a strong claim on the gold. His words referred to his own rises, falls and rises, but like his presence in the United States, they also applied to the new state of relations between his nation and ours; a comeback within a comeback. And he moved through an alien world with a political dexterity that connoisseurs of such deftness in Washington admired.

Although he professed to be frightened of the network heavyweights who interviewed him for television, he came off as a natural master of the medium. Although North Carolina's sternly right-wing Sen. Helms was unreconciled, many other conservative members of Congress found themselves soothed by Teng's attitudes about Taiwan and the evolving U.S.-Chinese in general. Apparently aware of American political realities, Teng is said to have raised no objection to a joint congressional resolution that would express a continuing U.S. interest in Taiwan's security. As he well knew, all of this should help President Carter to shepherd his China policies through Congress.

Carter, too, showed dexterity. While doing nothing to diminish the drama or euphoria of the moment, the president pointedly noted that America's "security concerns" — and responsibilities — were by no means identical with China's. Teng was unrelenting, as expected, in his warnings about Soviet

"begemonism." And when not berating Moscow he was verbally cuffing its Cuban and Vietnamese allies. But Carter was careful to hold himself apart from his guest's invitation into an anti-Soviet alignment of the United States, China, Europe and Japan. The Russians will complain in public and worry even more in private, perhaps to the benefit of U.S.-Soviet relations. But they must have noticed the U.S. reluctance to sign on to Teng's simplistic division of world power.

On bilateral issues, the United States and China seem to have successfully followed a previously prepared script. Scientific, technological, cultural and consular agreements were easily composed and signed. One estimate is that trade with China will immediately rise by \$600 million over last year's total of \$1 billion. If that is a modest start it is also a promising one. If it is wrong to exaggerate the short-run benefits of normalization, it is also easy to underestimate the long-run possibilities.

When an interviewer put the words in Teng's mouth by asking how long the honeymoon between China and the United States would last, the Chinese leader was quick to say that the honeymoon will continue. Honeymoons never do, of course. It is better to hope, as Carter put it, for a partnership that becomes increasingly routine — more practical than passionate and so useful to both parties that, not needing new comebacks, it can fulfill the president's hope of being also "irreversible."

The Letelier Killers

It is more than two years since Orlando Letelier, Chile's foreign minister and ambassador to Washington during the Allende era, was murdered along with Ronni Moffitt, his American aide, by a car bomb in Washington. United States prosecutors believe the bombing was ordered by high officials of Chile's secret police agency, then known as the DINA. But these officials remain beyond the reach of justice.

The man who admits to planting the fatal bomb, Michael Townley, was banded over to U.S. prosecutors by the Chilean authorities and is now serving a prison sentence. Townley, who claims he was acting as a DINA agent, is testifying in federal court in Washington against three anti-Castro Cubans accused of helping him in the murder. In a plea-bargaining arrangement, he has been promised lenient treatment — probably no more than 40 months in prison — in return for helping the prosecution.

But the most important conspirators, the three former high DINA officials indicted in this country last year on charges of having ordered Letelier's murder, remain in Chile. Gen. Augusto Pinochet, Chile's president,

has said that the United States must provide further proof of guilt before his country's Supreme Court will rule on their extradition.

Pinochet is understandably reluctant to extradite the DINA three. The agency operated under his personal control. If its leaders feel betrayed, they might reveal information that could compromise him politically. But that is no reason for Washington to stop pressing. The whole conduct of the case makes sense only if it culminates in the trial of the DINA officials. To get Townley back, U.S. officials promised Chile not to release information concerning other DINA assassination plots. Then, to get him to testify, his punishment was softened.

Were these compromises made merely to try some small-time Cuban accomplices while the Chilean higher-ups sit protected in Santiago?

The Letelier-Moffitt murders were an act of political terrorism, apparently planned by a foreign government and carried out on American soil. It should not be beyond the wit of American diplomacy to find ways to bring those responsible to justice.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago February 6, 1904

GENEVA — A Swiss official with a high post in the service of the Congo State, sends an interesting letter from Leopoldville: "The fault for the occasional cruel and brutal treatment of the natives here comes from the system of distributing posts indiscriminately among men who had no qualifications for the post whatever. Until recent years, even places offering high salaries went vacant to all but adventurers, whose one object was to make as much money in as little time as possible and return to Europe. It was their methods that led to the atrocities."

Fifty Years Ago February 6, 1929

PARIS — A singular metamorphosis is occurring in the lives of certain American dwellers of Montparnasse. Their cheeks are sinking, their beards are out of control, they are becoming Parisian artists. As one lamented under a large sombrero and over a light coffee, "Years ago I was a strong robust citizen of Kansas City. Scion of a distinguished family of meat packers. I was ambitious to know the ways of other peoples — their ideals, their relationships to the packing of meat. But now: waiters give me correct change. I needn't overtip; I have become a Parisian!"



Cheeky British Computers

By Rudolf Klein

LONDON — People here in Britain would be astonished to learn all that computers know about them. They would discover their fiscal, social security and employment records, not to mention their credit standing, educational experience, medical status, and, among other details, how their boss rates their competence.

They might also be surprised by the ways this data can be used — as the dentist who not long ago applied for a diving license and received, in addition, a claim for back taxes.

But if computerized information about individuals is reaching huge proportions, so is the public concern that it may threaten privacy. Thus the British government is currently contemplating legislation to safeguard citizens against the technological invasion of their rights.

Britain has lagged behind other nations on this score. The United States, Sweden and other countries long ago anticipated the need for protective laws.

But Britain as a latecomer at least has the advantage of being able to learn from the experience of others. And the recommendations of a government committee, which has just completed a study of the problem, are largely shaped by views of what is happening elsewhere.

The committee has explicitly rejected the American model, arguing that a British equivalent of the Privacy Act in the United States would place the burden of enforcement on the aggrieved person who would have to take his case to the courts.

Such an approach would work against the plaintiff even more in Britain than in the United States, since lawyers here are not permitted to operate on a contingency fee basis, for most British therefore, the risk of having to pay the entire legal costs of an unsuccessful action discourages litigation.

As a consequence, the committee has turned instead to the Swedish example by proposing the creation of a Data Protection Authority, which would be independent of the government bureaucracy and accountable directly to Parliament.

The role of this body would be to make certain that computerized information about individuals is accurate and relevant, that security precautions are taken to prevent the burglary of data, and that files are not transferred to unauthorized parties. In addition, it would be required to disclose to citizens what information about them is being stored and how it is being used.

Moreover, both public and private institutions handling information would have to register with the Data Protection Authority, which would also investigate complaints by individuals and regularly run spot checks on data banks to prevent abuses.

This idea is consistent with the British practice of setting up anti-bureaucratic commissions, rather than depending on the courts to guarantee civil liberties.

British civil servants are obsessively secretive. So much so, in fact, that the police and security services even refuse to supply other government officials with information from its data bank on criminals, which not only contains records of convictions but also a good deal of impressionistic material on underworld figures and their associates.

The danger, quite obviously, is that these files are filled with unsubstantiated gossip that could be harmful if leaked. So this raises the possibility of a conflict between the desire of the police forces to safeguard their confidentiality and the right of citizens to have their privacy protected.

The committee has recommended that its proposed Data Protection Authority be mandated to supervise all official data systems, including those of the police. But even though it created the committee, the government will probably fight the notion. In the offering, then, is a dispute that will test whether executive prerogatives take precedence over individual rights.

The other area of controversy stems from the growing practice among doctors and social workers to feed information about their clients into computers. The clients may seek access to this data, but the professionals oppose the granting of that claim on the grounds that they would be inhibited from making comments that could be misleading.

In focusing on this aspect of the problem, however, the committee favored a gradual move toward more openness, but rejected the right of patients to see their medical histories. On the other hand, the committee said that individuals ought to be able to look at the data compiled on them by social workers.

This judgment appears to reflect the belief that physicians have more clearly defined professional skills than do social workers, and that less vigilance is necessary in monitoring their use of sensitive information.

Observing all this in perspective, it is plain that the computer itself is not the cause of the debate over protecting privacy. For the rights of individuals were potentially jeopardized even when information on them was kept in filing cabinets.

At the same time, though, the effectiveness of computers has served to dramatize the subject of assuring privacy. So, besides making for greater efficiency, the rise of modern technology is also contributing to a sharper awareness of the problem of civil liberties.

cluding those of the police. But even though it created the committee, the government will probably fight the notion. In the offering, then, is a dispute that will test whether executive prerogatives take precedence over individual rights.

The other area of controversy stems from the growing practice among doctors and social workers to feed information about their clients into computers. The clients may seek access to this data, but the professionals oppose the granting of that claim on the grounds that they would be inhibited from making comments that could be misleading.

In focusing on this aspect of the problem, however, the committee favored a gradual move toward more openness, but rejected the right of patients to see their medical histories. On the other hand, the committee said that individuals ought to be able to look at the data compiled on them by social workers.

This judgment appears to reflect the belief that physicians have more clearly defined professional skills than do social workers, and that less vigilance is necessary in monitoring their use of sensitive information.

Observing all this in perspective, it is plain that the computer itself is not the cause of the debate over protecting privacy. For the rights of individuals were potentially jeopardized even when information on them was kept in filing cabinets.

At the same time, though, the effectiveness of computers has served to dramatize the subject of assuring privacy. So, besides making for greater efficiency, the rise of modern technology is also contributing to a sharper awareness of the problem of civil liberties.

The committee has recommended that its proposed Data Protection Authority be mandated to supervise all official data systems, including those of the police. But even though it created the committee, the government will probably fight the notion. In the offering, then, is a dispute that will test whether executive prerogatives take precedence over individual rights.

The other area of controversy stems from the growing practice among doctors and social workers to feed information about their clients into computers. The clients may seek access to this data, but the professionals oppose the granting of that claim on the grounds that they would be inhibited from making comments that could be misleading.

In focusing on this aspect of the problem, however, the committee favored a gradual move toward more openness, but rejected the right of patients to see their medical histories. On the other hand, the committee said that individuals ought to be able to look at the data compiled on them by social workers.

This judgment appears to reflect the belief that physicians have more clearly defined professional skills than do social workers, and that less vigilance is necessary in monitoring their use of sensitive information.

Observing all this in perspective, it is plain that the computer itself is not the cause of the debate over protecting privacy. For the rights of individuals were potentially jeopardized even when information on them was kept in filing cabinets.

At the same time, though, the effectiveness of computers has served to dramatize the subject of assuring privacy. So, besides making for greater efficiency, the rise of modern technology is also contributing to a sharper awareness of the problem of civil liberties.

Ken Ishii From Tokyo:

"Under his trousers there was this tape recorder strapped to his leg, a red light winking with the tone level of the conversation."

TOKYO — I was sitting in the Foreign Correspondents Club bar the other day when I walked Jim Phillips. It was that hour when the usual crowd of regular and associate members gather for a drink at the end of the day. Jim is a congenial fellow. Lives in Chiba, about an hour's train ride east of Tokyo. Comes into the Club every now and then and always has something to contribute to the conversation.

This time, however, we looked at Jim with a new curiosity. By virtue of the fact that he represented the Grumman Corporation in Tokyo as its vice president and director for international marketing in the 1960s, he was now the man of the hour, at least in the eyes of the Japanese press.

There is a Japanese expression that goes "Hatakeba kokori ga deru," meaning "Thrash anything hard enough and dust will fly." That is what Japan's powerful press has been doing ever since reports from Washington last month alleging the possibility of illicit payments to high Japanese officials by Grumman and McDonnell Douglas Corp. in promoting the sale of commercial and military aircraft to Japan.

Coming as they did in the wake of the still dragging Lockheed payoff scandal now in the court-room stage — and probably even without the Lockheed affair — the reports sent Japan's journalistic establishment on one of its greatest investigative reporting sprees.

Jigsaw Puzzle

Who were Grumman's and McDonnell's representatives in Japan? Who were the Japanese agents through whom they dealt? How much money moved from where to where? And, most importantly, who were the Japanese politicians who might have received payoff money?

In attempting to find the pieces to the jigsaw puzzle and fit them together, the nation's dailies, magazines and television networks blanketed the story with the kind of thoroughness VIPs experience when visiting Japan. Where a Western newspaper will send a single reporter to cover an event, a Japanese paper will send a team. Where a handful of cameras will record a VIP's arrival in, say, Paris of London, it takes a small army of photographers to do the same job in Tokyo.

Targets in the first wave of the journalistic assault were Grumman and McDonnell executives in the 1960s and early 1970s, the period covered in the investigation of the overseas activities of the aircraft manufacturers by the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission.

Thomas Chentham, former Grumman vice president, was quoted as saying that in numerous trips to Japan he had met with such people as former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, Nobusuke Kishi and Kaku Tanaka (a defendant in the current Lockheed trial), and former Defense Agency Directors-General Raizo Matsuno and Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Heavy Suspicions

Philip Bogart, President of McDonnell-Douglas Japan Ltd. from 1969 to 1974 told Japanese newsmen in the United States of also meeting with Japanese Cabinet members in Tokyo, itself noting extraordinary or improper under the circumstances.

Banner, page one headlines reported these and other meetings, and in the context in which things were put, virtually every politician named came under heavy suspicion by association.

Foreign correspondents in Tokyo for the most part gave the disclosures only passing attention. Said one: "There's nothing to get excited about yet. We're waiting for something more solid than what met who."

Soon other names began to appear as the chase continued. Each paper seemed to be trying to outdo the other in cornering a new source. There was Harry Wainwright, former Grumman consultant and onetime foreign editor for Newsweek, who was said to have had a secret agreement with the trading firm of Nishio-Iwai (Grumman's sales agent in Japan) in connection with the sale of E2C early warning aircraft to the Japanese Defense Agency.

They turned up Michio Kawabe, a onetime public relations man for

Grumman and personnel secret to Kishi when Kishi was prime minister in Germany, now runs chain of Japanese restaurants abroad.

Elusive Adviser

There was the elusive Yasuhiko Go, a Japanese businessman said to have been a paid political adviser to McDonnell during this critical period.

And then there was our own J. Phillips, which brings us back to Press Club bar and his story. Diet who said he wanted to see and presented himself at my front door without forewarning one of the company of three persons identified as his staff, Jim relate.

"It so happened there was a Japanese reporter outside my front door at the time. I had refused to let him in, but after he saw the Diet member and his company go in, went to a public phone close and called me. He said that as he knew, that particular Diet member had no staff, and wanted me to be careful."

"Sure enough, I looked at one of the staff members sitting in my living room and under his trousers there was this tape recorder strapped to his leg, a red light winking with the tone level of the conversation."

Some days earlier, as Jim was riding a train into Tokyo, a man seated next to him surprised him by identifying himself as a reporter one of Japan's largest dailies, wanted an interview.

No Comment

"No comment!" was all I said him," Jim said, then sat sipping his drink and observing thoughtfully, "it's surprising to you can parlay 'no comment' into story several hundred words long."

Except for such diversions as fall of Pol Pot in Cambodia, a Shah's exit from Iran, and, more recently, the drama of the gunnys who killed four persons in a four-hour bank holdup in the headlines for the past several weeks have been dominated by Grumman and McDonnell.

With the SEC's agreement to turn over its data to Japanese prosecutors, and Premier Ohira's promise to give the matter a full airing, the Diet, it looks like Japanese have little else to read about in a few weeks and months ahead.

While there has been criticism that the Japanese press has exceeded the bounds of propriety — in here, for example, is interpreted lot more loosely than in the West — it is also true that without aggressiveness, it is unlikely government would have acted promptly as it did in getting its probe moving.

The pieces in the jigsaw puzzle are fewer than in the Lockheed case where names of courtiers, recipients of payoff money, even pay receipts, were made available at early stage. Many doubt that whole truth will ever be known this late date.

Mitsuhiko Shimada, a Nissho Iwai managing director for aircraft sales jumped to his death from a seventh floor office the day he was to have been questioned by prosecutors for the fifth time.

The few known facts thus show that Grumman switched Japan agent from Sumitomo Shoji to Nissho-Iwai reportedly on a recommendation of a Japanese politician who stood to gain by the move; that Nissho-Iwai then later admitted the existence of a secret agreement with Ken Ueda, a commission to split the payoff for Kern; that consultant fees and promotion expenses were paid to both Grumman and McDonnell. However, there has as yet been no evidence to show that the money paid was improper, or that part of it was given to Japanese politicians.

What the official investigation turns up is another matter.

Japan has stated the government's decision to purchase E2Cs remains unchanged. Funds have already been allocated in the defense budget. That and payoff probe are separate issues, insists.

Nevertheless, the Premier should brace himself for some awkward moments ahead.

How The Morgan Bank can help you manage currency exposures



From left: Alastair Hunter-Henderson and Morgan IMM head John Haseltine depart for a client meeting abroad; Roberto Mendoza, head of IFM, confers with Rammer de Vries, Morgan's chief international economist; Frank Arisman is in charge of the bank's Foreign Exchange Services in New York.

In today's fast-moving currency markets, a major concern of chief executives and financial officers is the effect of foreign exchange exposures on corporate profits. They need to know what's happening in the markets, what it means to their companies, and what they can do about it. Because every company is different, a one-package service isn't enough.

That's why The Morgan Bank takes a total approach to helping you cope with your company's substantial exposure to currency fluctuations. We offer you three distinct yet integrated teams, each specializing in one of the kinds of service you may need. You use one, two, or all three.

□ Our International Money Management team helps you identify and measure your currency exposures anywhere in the world. IMM can work with you in refining your reporting systems

to monitor exposures, and in setting up a management system to control them.

□ Our International Financial Management group can help you with your financing needs anywhere in the world. IFM specialists analyze your situation and point out the financing options that are open to you, including non-bank sources. Then they design a financing plan suitable to your overall currency exposure, and work with you to carry it out.

□ Our Foreign Exchange Services team is your information link to both the day-to-day developments and the longer-term trends in currency markets. Positioned alongside each of our exchange trading desks around the world, members of this group tailor their analyses and services to your particular needs and interests. They also advise you on special situations, such as

long-dated foreign exchange contracts or unusual hedging opportunities.

Access to the special talents of these teams means Morgan clients are better able to identify, understand, evaluate, and act on currency data—on time. To learn more about their services, talk with the Morgan officer who calls on your company, or get in touch with any of the offices below.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015. *Overseas Banking Offices:* Paris, London, Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam (Bank Morgan Labouchere), Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Munich, Zurich, Milan, Rome, St. Helier, Tokyo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Seoul, Nassau, Buenos Aires. *Representative Offices:* Madrid, Beirut, Sydney, Manila, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, São Paulo, Caracas. *International Subsidiaries:* San Francisco, Houston, Miami, Toronto (J.P. Morgan of Canada), Madrid (Morgan Guaranty, S.A.E.)

The Morgan Bank

Saudis Reducing Crude Output

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ) — Saudi Arabia has restructured its oil-production ceiling with the net effect of reducing available supplies on the world market, already stretched thin by a stoppage of crude exports to Iran.

Sketchy and misinterpreted reports last week had indicated that Saudi Arabia, in a move designed to help offset the loss of Iranian supplies, was temporarily raising the production ceiling for Arabian American Oil Co., which had been 8.5 million barrels daily (MBD), but that it would charge Aramco a premium for the additional oil.

Saudi Arabia has indeed raised

From High Rate During January

The Aramco production ceiling for the first quarter, but the net effect is that Aramco has had to reduce production by between 500,000 and 800,000 barrels a day from the production rate at which it began the year.

Neither Aramco nor its U.S.-based owners — Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Standard Oil of California — would discuss the developments. The Saudi government also

maintains official silence, although it did provide some clues to a report in the Middle East Economic Survey, a Cyprus-based newsletter that has close ties to Saudi officials.

Since the newsletter reported a week ago that Saudi Arabia was raising the Aramco ceiling by one million barrels a day, with the Aramco companies to pay a higher price for the extra oil, there has been considerable confusion regarding the matter in the world oil industry, even within Aramco and Aramco companies.

A clearer picture is just beginning to emerge, and a number of people outside Saudi Arabia and Aramco are being advised of some restructuring of first quarter arrangements for Saudi oil. Customers abroad for the Aramco companies have been notified to expect pricing changes, and at least one of the Aramco companies has curtailed volume 10 percent.

Here, from several sources, are key details of the restructuring:

- At the Aramco companies' urgent requests, the Saudi government authorized temporarily an additional production increase of one million barrels a day that will not be counted against the 8.5-MBD ceiling in effect for Aramco. The effective production limit is now 9.5 MBD.

The adjustment is only for the first quarter but is subject to review later.

But, to stay under 9.5-MBD ceiling, which is retroactive to Jan. 1, Aramco has had to lower its output from former rates that had been exceeding 10 MBD, and, in some cases, reaching as high as 10.3 MBD or more.

- Because Saudi Arabia officials take the view that the extra 1 MBD production is "borrowed" from output later this year, when the higher OPEC prices would apply under a staggered-increase schedule for 1979, there is a premium being charged, although there is still some confusion about the amount.

The confusion is due in part to the way OPEC scheduled its price increases this year, on a quarterly basis that began with 5 percent Jan. 1 and that will total a cumulative 14.5 percent by Oct. 1, although OPEC maintains this will be an "average" 10 percent for 1979.

There are conflicting reports on whether Saudi Arabia is using the so-called average 10 percent of the fourth-quarter price as the base for the premium on Aramco's extra oil. If the average is used, the extra oil would be priced at slightly under \$14 a barrel compared with the first-quarter price of \$13.34 for the 8.5 MBD.

Relative Bargain

The chief rationale is that if Iran resumes production later this year, it would get the benefit of the higher prices in effect then, while Saudi Arabia would have sold oil produced only because of the extra oil. "Therefore," Middle East Economic Survey reported last week, quoting its Saudi source, "it is only fair that the prices for the Saudi Arabian extra output in the first quarter should reflect the full 10 percent increase for the year as a whole, not just the 5 percent rise applicable to the first quarter."

Even at the higher prices, Saudi Arabia's oil customers are getting a bargain compared with prices quoted on the open market for comparable petroleum. When the oil is available, the premium in spot markets can run as high as \$3 to \$4 a barrel above the official OPEC prices because of tight supplies.

Meanwhile, in London, British Petroleum has advised its customers worldwide that crude-oil supplies will be cut by 45 percent in the first quarter because of the lack of exports from Iran. The company last month had said such cuts would amount to 35 percent.

Iran Output

In Tehran, oil industry sources said Iranian crude production has recovered to the levels needed for domestic needs but there is still no sign when significant exports will resume. They said current production is nearly 680,000 barrels a day, compared with 6 MBD before the civil strife erupted in October. Production last month had been down to as low as 150,000 barrels a day, causing severe fuel shortages.

The sources said oil production is now expected to remain at between 680,000 and 700,000 barrels a day until a decision on exports is made.

Meanwhile, Venezuela's Energy and Mines Ministry said oil production continued at a high level early in 1979. Through Jan. 30, average daily production was 2.26 million barrels, up 30.7 percent from a year earlier.

However, during the early months of 1978, Venezuela's production plummeted to 1.7 MBD because of a worldwide glut of oil.

New Ceiling of Loan Guarantees **Chrysler Bumps Against Carter's Bail-Out Barrier**

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (NYT) — Chrysler will be ineligible for \$250 million in federal loan guarantees it has requested, according to administration officials, because of an unannounced decision by President Carter to limit official credit assistance to any one company under existing programs to \$50 million.

However, other forms of help for Chrysler are under study, the officials said Friday.

Chrysler has privately told the White House that it urgently needs financial aid. The company had a record loss of \$248.8 million in the first nine months of 1978, and its share of the new-car market slipped to 13.6 from 16.6 percent in 1974.

Chrysler had asked for the \$250 million of loan guarantees from the Agriculture Department's Farmers Home Administration. The president's decision, administration officials said, was made in early January soon after the \$50-million ceiling was unanimously endorsed by a study group that had been considering how far the administration should go in helping private industry.

Higher Ceiling Considered

The group was established last summer after American Motors began exploring the idea of getting \$109 million in loan guarantees from the Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration. The company never filed an application and said last month that it would not seek federal aid because of new "circumstances and profitability."

The Commerce Department, which led the study group, originally favored a \$100-million ceiling, but finally supported the lower ceiling strongly favored by the Treasury Department, the Agriculture Department, the Office of Management and Budget and the White House's domestic policy staff.

Now, administration officials said, a loan guarantee of more than \$50 million for a corporation would require Congressional approval. A Chrysler spokesman said the company was notified about 10 days ago of the decision, which has been conveyed informally to all federal agencies concerned.

Late last year, Chrysler applied for federal loan guarantees so it could build a plant at Richmond, Ind. Recently it decided to cancel the new plant and instead enlarge an existing facility for less cost, Chrysler says it now intends to reapply for loan guarantees under the new ceiling and to seek additional financing from "normal credit channels."

An administration official emphasized that the ceiling would not affect the aid program for the steel industry that Mr. Carter announced in December, 1977.

The setting of a limit on a company's access to federal loan guarantees is believed to be the first time the government has ever tried to establish formal rules for what one official termed a "bail-out barrier." Loan guarantees for industry are provided by the Economic Development Administration (which has budgeted \$580 million in assistance for the 1979 fiscal year) and by the Farmers Home Administration (which is authorized to offer loan guarantees totaling \$1.1 billion).

Fed Discourages Eurodollar Repatriation

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ) — The Federal Reserve is applying "a little moral suasion" to discourage the repatriation of Eurodollars, a monetary strategist says. U.S. monetary authorities are reportedly concerned that the reflow of the dollar deposits abroad are complicating the anti-inflation effort and putting U.S. banks with purely domestic operations at a competitive disadvantage.

As the authorities see it, the practice is to be frowned upon because it is an avenue to extra competitive rates, and profit, which is not open to the great majority of U.S. banks that do not have branches in London or in other foreign financial centers similarly lacking in reserve requirements.

A reserve requirement does not apply when a U.S. bank has its London branch issue a certificate of deposit in return for dollars.

Part of Washington's dollar-rescue package last Nov. 1 was to raise to 8 percent from 6 percent the amount of money a U.S. bank must hold as reserves behind domestic certificates of deposit (CD) of \$5 million or more. The cost savings means the bank can afford to pay roughly one percentage point of interest more on a London dollar-CD.

Reserves on Eurodollars?

And, in the authorities' view, the more dollars that U.S. banks raise in London, the more likely some of those dollars will be lent back into the United States. Even if U.S. banks fully comply with the "moral suasion" statements discouraging this, such dollars may well be channeled through foreign-based banks, which are increasingly active in the United States, analysts note. This can "ease credit" contrary to Fed wishes, one source says.

What one senior U.S. aide calls

U.K. Prices Up 0.9% in Month

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ) — Britain's provisional wholesale price index for manufactured products rose 0.9 percent in January compared with increases of 0.8 percent in December and 0.3 percent in November, the Department of Industry said today.

However, the increase was the smallest January rise since 1973, the department said. Market expectations were for a gain of from 1-to-1.5 percent.

e&e

Switzerland has abolished the Foreign Exchange Control restrictions introduced in February 1978.

We are pleased to advise our foreign business friends that we are now able to offer the following services to approved customers:

- Formation, administration and/or management of Swiss companies and private foundations;
- Trust Settlements, Executorship and associated Trustee functions; — Management of portfolios;
- Business Address and Secretary Services.

For more information do not hesitate to contact us.

ESCHER & EIGENMANN AG
ZÜRICH/ST. GALLEN
CH-4501 SOLOTHURN, SWITZERLAND.

Big Board Prices Off Sharply

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (IHT) — Growing concerns about the impact on the U.S. economy of the cutoff of Iranian oil exports drove New York Stock Exchange prices broadly and sharply lower in moderate trading.

The stock market was also burdened by a sharp drop in the dollar and a surge in the price of gold.

However, analysts also noted the market had been weak most of last week and had closed on a down-trend, leaving it vulnerable to further losses today. A number of issues were hurt by the reported cancellation of billion-dollar defense contracts by Iran.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 10.65 to 823.98 while declining issues led advances 1,262 to 294. Volume rose to 26.49 million shares from 25.35 million Friday.

After the market closed, a White House spokesman said the administration is studying ways to ease possible economic hardship if Iran decides to cancel contracts for arms and other purchases from the United States.

Cancellation of some of the orders placed by Iran would be a matter of concern because of its presumed effect in increasing unemployment, he said. The administration would work with state and local authorities to determine how the federal government could help to alleviate any serious economic consequences, he said.

Rockwell International said it received a \$1.9-billion production contract from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to build and modify four space shuttle Spacecraft. Under terms of the contract, Rockwell certified it is in compliance with the wage and price standards issued by the Council on Wage and Price Stability — the first government contract to be signed under the wage-price standard and to include that provision. Rockwell International climbed $\frac{3}{4}$ to 38.

Also after the market closed, Xerox increased its quarterly dividend to 60 cents from 50 cents a

Rockwell Wins \$1.9-Billion Bid

share and its board approved the acquisition of WUI Inc.

First National Bank of Chicago also lowered its prime rate one-quarter point to 11½ percent, following a similar move last week by Chase Manhattan and several other banks. However, the nation's biggest banks, including Citibank, have held back.

U.S. automakers reported car sales surged more than 13 percent in late January, pushing their combined sales for the month to 624,718 units — a 12.7 percent increase from a year ago. General Motors, Ford Motor and Chrysler each posted gains during the closing 10 days of the month. But GM, in setting a January sales record, was the only firm to post the month ahead of last year's pace.

Ashland Will Sell Oil, Gas Areas For \$607 Million

ASHLAND, Ky., Feb. 5 (Reuters) — Ashland Oil said today it has agreed in principle to sell for \$607 million some of the oil and gas properties of its Ashland Exploration unit to Tenneco, Mesa Petroleum and Getty Oil.

Ashland said Tenneco and Mesa Petroleum agreed to acquire in equal partnership its mid-continent region oil and gas properties, which include both producing and exploration areas, for \$340 million, subject to a definitive agreement and government approval.

Ashland also said it agreed to sell its interests in 15 oil and gas properties and support facilities in Louisiana and Texas for \$267 million to Getty Oil. The support facilities include four natural-gas plants in Louisiana and pipelines connected to the various properties being sold. Ashland said it expects the sale will be completed during April and will be retroactively effective to Jan. 1.

Tenneco said the properties it will purchase with Mesa, including 350,000 undeveloped acres, are located in Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas. The company said net proven reserves attributable to these lands were estimated to be about 2 million barrels of oil and 740 billion cubic feet of natural gas.

Getty said current daily production from the interests being purchased consist of about 6,500 barrels of oil and 25.6 million cubic feet of gas.

Last week, Petro-Lewis Corp. said it agreed in principle to purchase the producing oil and gas properties of Ashland Exploration's Rocky Mountain, Southeast and Southwest regions for about \$120.5 million.

GM reported January sales of 382,350 passenger cars, up 25 percent from January 1977 when the company was struggling through a winter slump. Ford's sales fell 3 percent to 168,807 units, while Chrysler's sales were down 1 percent at 73,561 units.

American Motors, in its first sales announcement since abandoning the traditional 10-day sales report, said its passenger car deliveries slipped 34.5 percent in January from a year earlier to 8,051 units. An AMC official blamed the slippage on "overall industry declines in the subcompact and compact segments of the automobile market."

Volkswagen of America reported sales of 11,820 U.S.-built Rabbits, strengthening its recently won position replacing AMC as the nation's No. 4 seller of domestic-made cars. For the month, GM accounted for 59.3 percent of the domestic market, Ford 26.2 percent, Chrysler 11.4 percent, Volkswagen 1.8 percent and AMC 1.3 percent.

Boeing fell 2½ to 74½. Iran canceled a contract for seven Boeing airborne warning and control planes. Boeing also reported fourth quarter profits nearly doubled and announced a three-for-two stock split and a dividend increase. The company also estimated 1979 sales would rise to about \$8 billion from \$5.46 billion last year. It said order backlog at end-1978 was \$11.2 billion compared with \$5.92 billion the previous year.

Iran also canceled an order for 160 General Dynamics F-16 jet fighters. General Dynamics dropped 3¼ to 83.

Gold shares were strong with Dome Mines up 2½ to 81½, Campbell Redlake 1¼ to 34½, ASA Ltd. ¼ to 27½ and Homestake Mining ¼ to 34½.

Active Eli Lilly dropped 1½ to 47½, ex-dividend. Its analgesic "darvon" continued to undergo congressional scrutiny.

American Stock Exchange prices fell sharply in moderate trading. The index was down 1.26 at 157.99 and the average price per share lost 10 cents.

THE WESTON GROUP

SPECIALISING IN INTERNATIONAL SOPHISTICATED FINANCE

operations including export financing without recourse to the Exporter.

Enquiries to:
8002 ZÜRICH, Stockenstr. 10.
Tel.: 53 711. Tel.: 201.13.50.
10036 NEW YORK CITY,
500 Fifth Ave.
Tel.: WU 620.783.
Tel.: 780.13.50.

Gold Up at Record \$246 As Dollar Drops Sharply

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ) — The dollar dropped sharply in hectic trading today as the price of gold rose to a record high in moves that appeared to be related mainly to oil transactions.

Gold closed in London at a mid-price of \$246.50 an ounce, a record high and up \$14.88, or 6.4 percent, from Friday's close of \$231.62. The previous record of \$245.25 an ounce was set on Oct. 30.

Bullion dealers related the sharp rise to a revival of unconfirmed reports from Johannesburg that South Africa has reached an agreement to buy oil from Saudi Arabia and perhaps other Middle East sources in return for payment in gold. If so, a substantial amount of that country's gold output may not reach Western markets at a time when the Soviet Union has apparently suspended its gold sales to the West, analysts said.

While today's sharp rise in gold had a negative psychological influence on the dollar, soaring oil prices on the spot market was apparently a much more damaging consideration, currency traders said.

Oil industry specialists say that crude oil has recently been changing hands at more than \$20 per barrel in both the Midwest and in Rotterdam, mainly because of loss in output in Iran.

Specialists say that open market crude oil prices do not necessarily reflect prices at which most oil transactions are made. Nevertheless, the recent sharp increase in the

IMF Urges Japan, West Germany To Stimulate Economic Growth

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ) — Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, today urged Japan and West Germany to assign a "higher priority" to stimulating their economies and said it is crucially important that the United States bring inflation under control.

Mr. de Larosiere said that "there still seems to be room for countries with low inflation rates and a strong balance of payments to give higher priority to faster growth of domestic demand, without incurring the danger of overheating their economies." He noted that such countries as Japan and West Germany have strong external positions, low inflation rates and a margin of unemployed resources, leaving room for more expansionist policies.

Meanwhile, he said, "it is of crucial importance" that U.S. efforts succeed in reversing the upward tilt of inflation experienced over the last few years."

Company Reports

Revenue, profits, in millions of dollars			
4th Quarter	1978	1977	1976
Allis-Chalmers			
Revenue	492.80	369.10	19.97
Profits	17.00	13.11	32.39
Per Share	1.34	1.08	2.43
Boeing			
Revenue	1,760.	1,540.	1,400.
Profits	76.02	67.00	32.39
Per Share	6.18	5.52	4.04
General Motors			
Revenue	17,700.	15,100.	14,000.
Profits	1,004.	936.00	836.00
Per Share	3.51	3.26	3.00
Grumman			
Revenue	63,200.	54,900.	50,000.
Profits	3,508.	3,337.	3,000.
Per Share	12.24	11.62	10.97

Revenue, profits, in millions of dollars			
4th Quarter	1978	1977	1976
Northwest Industries			
Revenue	597.40	530.20	530.20
Profits	41.00	37.95	37.95
Per Share	1.34	1.26	1.26
Standard Brands			
Revenue	2,360.	1,880.	1,880.
Profits	130.50	129.37	129.37
Per Share	4.90	4.20	4.20
United Brands			
Revenue	2,400.	2,100.	2,100.
Profits	75.80	68.55	68.55
Per Share	2.68	2.44	2.44

FREDERICK CHUSID & COMPANY LTD.

The professionals in executive evaluation and career development

TO learn how we can help you or members of your staff telephone or write

London 35/37 Fitzroy Street W1 Telephone: 01-637 2298

Paris 6 Rue de Berri 75008 Telephone: 225.31.80

\$65,000,000 **Celulosa Puerto Piray S.A.** PUERTO PIRAY, PROVINCIA DE MISIONES REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

Medium-term Euro-dollar loan
guaranteed by
Banco Nacional de Desarrollo

FINANCING MANAGED BY:

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Agent

FUNDS PROVIDED BY:

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

DEUTSCHE BANK
COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE LUXEMBOURG

SUDAMERIS INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

THE BANK OF TOKYO, LTD.

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

A 12x12 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is black and white, with black squares forming a pattern that defines the puzzle layout. The numbers are placed in the starting squares of the words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
13				14				16					
18				17				19					
19							20						
			21				22						
23	24	25	26				27			28	29	30	
31			32			33			34				
35				36	37	38							
39										40			
41				42			43	44	45		46		
			47				48			49			
50	51	52				53	54				55	56	57
58						59							
60						61				62			
63						64				65			

WEATHER

ALGARVE	C	F	MAORID	C	F		
16	63	Overcast	14	57	Overcast		
ATLANTA	10	22	NIKE	21	70	Fair	
ATHENS	9	48	ALLIAN	43	63	Rain	
ATMERS	13	29	Overcast	MONTEBAL	-17	10	Rain
BEIRUT	18	64	Fair	MOSCOW	-3	27	Snow
BERLADE	12	35	Cloudy	MURICH	1	43	Overcast
BERLIN	12	34	Mist	NEW YORK	-4	21	Fair
BRUSSELS	3	33	Cloudy	NICE	9	54	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	2	37	Mist	OSLO	-10	14	Fair
BUDAPEST	2	36	Rain	PARIS	3	57	Rain
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy	PRAGUE	10	57	Fair
COPENHAGEN	-1	30	Mist	ROME	14	57	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Cloudy	SOPIA	10	55	Mist
DUBLIN	5	41	Mist	STOCKHOLM	-6	23	Mist
EDINBURGH	2	36	Fair	TEHRAN	1	43	Rain
FLORENCE	11	32	Rain	TEL AVIV	20	68	Fair
FRANKFURT	3	30	Snow	TOKYO	3	37	Rain
GENEVA	7	45	Rain	TUNIS	20	64	Overcast
HELSINKI	-12	10	Fair	VIENNA	1	43	Rain
ISTANBUL	14	54	Rain	WARSAW	-3	28	Mist
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Fair	WASHINGTON	-5	23	Rain
LISBON	5	41	Rain	ZURICH	3	41	Rain
LONDON			Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 0000 GMT.)

ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the RIT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.

(d) Bonbond	\$F 798.00
(e) Combar	\$F 697.00
(f) Combar	\$F 697.00
(g) Stockbar	\$F 744.00

BANQUE VOON ERNST & CIE.

(d) CSF Fund	\$F 16.40
(e) ITF Fund N.V.	\$F 2.92
(f) ITF Fund N.V.	\$F 2.92

BRITANNIA TRUST MGMT. (CI) Ltd.

(d) Britannia Trust Mgmt. (CI) Ltd.	\$5.44
(e) High Interest Trust	\$5.94
(f) High Interest Trust	\$5.94

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

(d) Capital Invest. Fund	\$18.15
(e) Capital Invest. Fund	\$18.15
(f) Capital Invest. Fund	\$23.16

CREDIT SUISSE

(d) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(e) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(f) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(g) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(h) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(i) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(j) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(k) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(l) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(m) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(n) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(o) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(p) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(q) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(r) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(s) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(t) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(u) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(v) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(w) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(x) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(y) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00
(z) Actions Suisse	\$F 204.00

OIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT

(d) Oit Investment Frankfurt	DM 21.60
(e) Oit Investment Frankfurt	DM 21.60

FIDELITY PO Box 601 Hamilton, Bermuda:

(d) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(e) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(f) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(g) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(h) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(i) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(j) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(k) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(l) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(m) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(n) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(o) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(p) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(q) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(r) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(s) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(t) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(u) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(v) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(w) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(x) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(y) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(z) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11

FIDELITY POB 175 St. Helier, Jersey C.I.

(d) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(e) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(f) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(g) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(h) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(i) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(j) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(k) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(l) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(m) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(n) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(o) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(p) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(q) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(r) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(s) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(t) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(u) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(v) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(w) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(x) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(y) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11
(z) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$5.11

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

(d) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(e) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(f) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(g) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(h) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(i) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(j) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(k) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(l) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(m) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(n) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(o) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(p) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(q) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(r) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(s) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(t) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(u) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(v) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(w) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(x) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(y) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54
(z) Berry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$5.54

JARDINE FLEMING:

(d) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(e) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(f) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(g) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(h) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(i) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(j) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(k) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(l) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(m) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(n) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(o) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(p) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(q) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(r) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(s) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(t) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(u) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(v) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(w) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(x) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(y) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28
(z) Jardine Fleming Japan Fund	\$5.28

LYOYD BANK INT. PO BOX 958 NEVA II

(d) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(e) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(f) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(g) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(h) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(i) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(j) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(k) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(l) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(m) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(n) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(o) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(p) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(q) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(r) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(s) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(t) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(u) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(v) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(w) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(x) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(y) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28
(z) Lloyd Bank Int. Asset	\$5.28

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

(d) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(e) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(f) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(g) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(h) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(i) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(j) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(k) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(l) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(m) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(n) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(o) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(p) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(q) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(r) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(s) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(t) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(u) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(v) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(w) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(x) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(y) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28
(z) Rotschild Asset Mgmt	\$5.28

SEFID GROUP GENIVA

(d) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(e) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(f) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(g) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(h) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(i) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(j) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(k) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(l) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(m) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(n) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(o) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(p) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(q) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(r) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(s) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(t) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(u) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(v) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(w) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(x) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(y) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28
(z) Seifid Group Geniva	\$5.28

SWISS BANK CORP.

(d) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(e) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(f) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(g) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(h) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(i) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(j) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(k) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(l) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(m) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(n) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(o) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(p) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(q) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(r) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(s) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(t) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(u) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(v) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(w) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(x) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(y) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00
(z) Amerio-Walser	\$F 204.00

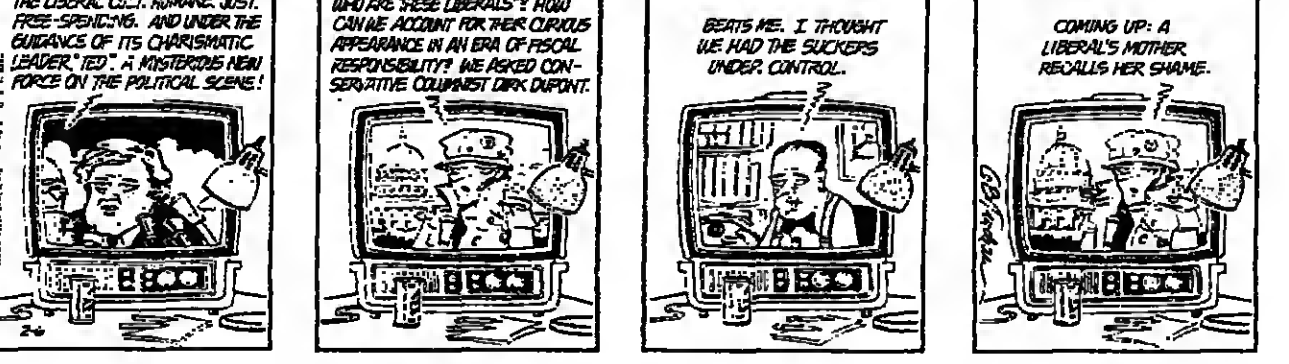
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

(d) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(e) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(f) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(g) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(h) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(i) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(j) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(k) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(l) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(m) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(n) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(o) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(p) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(q) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(r) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(s) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(t) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(u) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(v) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(w) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(x) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(y) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00
(z) Union B.S. Fund	\$F 204.00

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	\$2.26
(w) Trustee Int. Fd. (AEI) F.	\$2.36
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	\$1.48
(w) American - Issue Pr.	\$1.87
(w) CANAT	\$1.87
(w) Capital Gains Int.	\$1.95
(d) Capital Reinforced	LF 1372.00
(d) Capital Reinforced	LF 1372.00
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.46
(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.4

1




Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CUIMS



TRUIPY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: 

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EAGLE PYLON VACANT MATURE
 Answer: What the crook was "inclined" to be—
 NOT ON THE LEVEL

Imprimé par P.I.O - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

By Piero Gleijeses. Translated by Lawrence Lipson. Johns Hopkins. 460 pp. \$22.50.

Reviewed by Patrick Breslin

UNITED STATES policy towards Latin America moves in repetitive cycles that might be amusing were not their consequences tragic. Periodically, a U.S. administration discovers that opposition to a friendly dictator is reaching flash point and begins to distance itself from him. The irony, of course, is that the dictator, typically located at an earlier point in the cycle.

Currently, the State Department is attempting to arrange a graceful exit for Anastasio Somoza, whose family has run Nicaragua for over four decades. The state of affairs between Somoza and his people was made clear late last summer when they rose in revolt and he sent his planes to bomb and strafe them. While the United States once favors Somoza's departure, officials in the State Department now speak of a "vacuum" when he goes. (A similar concern surrounds another U.S.-supported dictator lately fallen on difficult days — the Shah of Iran.)

It is the reappearance of this particular kind of foreign-policy crisis that makes Piero Gleijeses' excellent new book on the Dominican Republic so timely. Years of research and hundreds of hours of interviews with the participants give Gleijeses an intimate grasp of the aftermath of the military dictatorship that began on another Caribbean dictator, Rafael Trujillo, in 1960. Withdrawal of U.S. support for Trujillo was

tured Santo Domingo, the capital, but the officers they'd counted on to swing key bases behind them vacillated. Initiative swung to their enemies, who still controlled more men, all the tanks and planes in the country, and the army. A merciless bombardment of the city began, softening it for the final blow, a tank-led sweep by a powerful infantry unit that took the Duarte Bridge. The coup's leaders threw the towel, sought asylum in embassies. Only a couple remained, resigned to a pointless but honorable death among the leaderless soldiers and civilians being massacred at the Duarte Bridge. But at the bridge they found a population in arms, bottling up the army's tanks in narrow streets, resisting every foot of the advance. The attack stalled. As dusk on April 27, the army fled back to the capital. For the first time in their history, the Dominican people had won. Their freedom lasted barely 24 hours.

Calling on the Marines

squandered by subsequent U.S. meddling in Dominican affairs. It all climaxed in 1965 when a popular revolution democracy and a constitutional break broke out only to be crushed by an invasion of U.S. Marines.

Stinging Criticism

Gleijeses writes with passion and stinging criticism about that American intervention, but never without careful documentation. This definitive work should be read and pondered for it not only reveals not U.S. incursions, revolts, but a cold, real

The U.S. embassy had approved the naval and air bombardment of the city and the tank attack "even though it could mean more bloodshed" because it is the only way to forestall a leftist takeover," as the embassy cabled. But when the attack failed, when the panicky Dominican military began to disintegrate, the embassy called for the Marines. Lyndon Johnson, who had represented the U.S. at Bosch's inauguration, gave the orders that crushed the revolt seeking to restore him to office.

Stinging Criticism

Gleijeses writes with passion and stinging criticism about that American intervention, but never without careful documentation. This definitive work should be read and pondered for what it reveals about U.S. foreign policy, both past and present.

Clearly, the fear of communism played a major role in U.S. actions in 1963. It was a fear out of proportion to the situation since, as Gleijeses painstakingly demonstrates, the Dominican left was weak and faction-ridden throughout the period. President Carter has said American policy makers are no longer dominated by an "inordinate fear of communism." Even if that is so, there are other patterns in the Dominican case which still characterize U.S. policy: ignorance about the mood of the mass of people, be they Dominicans, Nicaraguans, or Iranians; preference for dealing with the upper class, no

Seven months after his inauguration, Bosch was overthrown by a military coup. He had given the Dominican Republic the most honest government in its history. Now corruption began again on the grand scale. A few military officers, convinced the country needed a return to its constitution, began to plot a countercoup. Meanwhile, the United States, a principal actor in the political maneuvering since the ruthless demerol had thrown its well-polished support to the conservative government installed by the military to crush Bosch's

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	I	A	W	L	E	R	G	E	A	G	E
A	N	I	S	I	T	I	C	H	E	N	E
B	A	T	T	L	E	D	F	O	U	L	L
E	M	P	E	D	O	R	E	A	N	D	S
N	A	T	H	E	N	C	O	P	E	S	

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BIAWL L'S R G E A G O
A L S I L I D I C M L N
B A T T L E D I F B U L L R U
E I W E L D G R E A I D S
R A Y E N C O P S E
S P O O E L A V E N I S
H O D E R R U R A L O P T
A L E C D R A L F R
F I R H A B I T M O T E
T D I T O V I D A S H E
H A V E N T E N S E
M E D E A I T S G R E
M I D D L E D F I T H E R C A
U R A L S M A I E A D Z
G A M E S D R E E K E E

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, South chose to open one no-trump to avoid the rebidding headache that three trumps and two clubs. The spade was the third and last trick for the defense.

might have resulted after a one-heart opening and a one-spade response. He should perhaps have passed after the two no-trump response, but ventured a three-heart bid, an unusual move clearly indicating a five-card suit. North raised to four hearts.

Three no-trump would have been hopeless after a lead from either

black suit, and even after the lead of a top heart from West, a spade shift would have permitted the defense to prevail.

Four hearts was difficult to defeat, but the defense started on the right track when West led the diamond eight. Dummy played

WEST	EAST
------	------

low, and East made a subtle move by covering with the nine. South won with the king and led a trump. West put up the king and conno-

♠QJ85	♠A1082
♥AK10	♥74
♦85	♦942
♣Q872	♣10543

ed diamonds, preparing for a third-round ruff in that suit. But when South won with the jack and led another trump, West erred by

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1N.T.	Pass	2N.T.	Pass
3♥	Pass	4♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond eight.

... ..

